REMEMBER
WELLINGTON
GIVES YOU VALUE
FOR MONEY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

EVERYTHING
IN
CYCLES CONSULT
WELLINGTONS
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. V NO. 297 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 72,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM, Manila, Bangkok, Saigon Cebu Puket
Batavia Haiphong Hoile
Sourabaya
Medan

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
old Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
angkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan, Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE INDO-BRITISH TRADING CO.

IT has been brought to our knowledge that a firm named "The Indo-British Trading Co., came into existence sometime before our firm was given the present name. It is likely that a misunderstanding may be caused among the customers of the two firms and it might lead to much inconvenience and trouble and since a case of a like nature has drawn public attention in the High Court of Bombay, we have thought it advisible to change our present name and name our firm as "THE INDO-BRITISH TRADING BUREAU."

It is, of course, understood that the transactions done uptill now under our present name will be valid and will continue as such although the name of the firm will be changed hereafter.

JAGANNATH VITHAL,
Manager,
The Indo-British Trading Co.

R. K. Buildings,
Ulster Road, Parel, 1284
Bombay, 10th December, 1917.

NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS is the only Firm in Bombay, retailing our English Stye Feed PORK & SAUSAGES, for which ORDERS may be REGISTERED for delivery every SATURDAY morning.

Three fall and Porett-Em-Ti Farm, Bhilad.
1277

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MAJOR PORTER has MOVED his Surgical Nursing Home and Residence to 93, Nepean Sea Road, next door to Reddymoney House." 1003

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PENDING the construction of their own building the offices of Messrs. PATHE FRERES have been REMOVED from Hornby Road to 1st FLOOR, No. 90, ESPLANADE ROAD, Next door to The National Bank of India Ltd., where all enquiries should be addressed in future. 810

FOR SALE.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

Grants Buildings, and Kamal Mansions.
Situated in Colaba, Bombay.

TWO BLOCKS of huge buildings one five and the other five stories high, consisting of over one hundred spacious flats with electric fittings.

1. Area 7,750 square yards.
2. Tenure lease-hold in perpetuity at a permanent charge of Rs. 100 per year.
3. Rent realised at present is over Rs. 5,500 per mensem.

OPEN TO OFFERS.

Offers will be received by the undersigned till 15th January, 1918.

For full particulars apply to
G. AHMED KHAN,
Superintendent, Court of Wards,
H. H. the Nizam's Government,
933 HYDERABAD, DECCAN.

KHOJA ISMAILIA TRADING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

ALL members of Khoja Ismailia Community are informed that at Karachi under the directorship of our leading members have started "Khoja Ismailia Trading Company, Limited" under the Indian Company Act.

The authorized Capital is Rs. 500,000 divided in 5,000 shares at Rs. 100 each payable Rs. 10 on application Rs. 15 on allotment Rs. 12-8 on 1st Call Rs. 12-8 on 2nd Call and the Balance Rs. 50 in 5 calls at interval of one month. Out of this Capital Rs. 200,000 already has been subscribed.

This Company is started for the benefit of Khoja Ismailia Community and to help the members of the Community in every way and to provide appointments for them if possible according the rules and regulations of the Company.

The members of the community are requested to invest in the concern, and ask for prospectus and application forms from the undersigned directors.

Directors are all respectable and businessmen, and they will not get any remuneration from the Company at any time.

This Company is wanting one clever Manager, who must know about business and he may apply to the undersigned directors with certificates, other particulars and state his salary.

BUNDALLI KASSIM,
or
FUDDOO PEEROO KHALIKDIN.
1148 Karachi.

DR. CARR, D.D.S.

DENTAL SURGEON.

107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Oppt. Clock Tower, over French Bank.

'FASHION--UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WHICH IS THE MOST POPULAR PLACE OF RESORT IN BOMBAY TO-DAY?

Which is the place where large crowds gather every evening?
Which is the place where people get the best of things at the cheapest imaginable price?
Which is the place where all you want is exhibited in a small compass?
Which is the place where people economize money and try their luck?

IT IS,

THE JAPANESE FINE ARTS,
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HIRABAI, widow of JEHANGIR DADABHAI DOCTOR, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, exchange, mortgage, charge, possession, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 61, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 13th Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4559, New No. 11016, Old Survey No. 4095 and New Survey No. 6581 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2071 and Street Nos. 76-80 and containing by admeasurement 113 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Shivlingubai, widow of Jaloo Dharmaji, on or towards the West by the property of Rajana bin Rajana, on or towards the North by the 13th Kamatipura Street, and on or towards the South by the sweepers passage and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1917.

AMIN & DESAI,
1286 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

Re: SALE OF BELASIS ROAD PROPERTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LAXMIBAI, widow of VISHNU NARSINGRAO has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my Client.

All persons having any claim or demand against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, lien, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand, and if there be any such, the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate on the North-East side of the Belasis Junction Road, in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of eight hundred and forty-three square yards or thereabouts (and which shall for the purposes of these presents be deemed to contain that area be the same more or less) and which is bounded on the North-East by a service passage on the South-East by Plot No. 15 of the first Nagpada estate of the Board on the South-West by the said Belasis Junction Road and on the North-West by Plot No. 13 of the said estate and which said piece is known as plot No. 14, of the said estate, and which said piece of land forms a portion of the lands, belonging to the Board and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3698 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3224-26, Street No.

Dated 11th day of December, 1917.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA,
1285 Solicitor for the Purchaser.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MILLS, COLOUR MERCHANTS AND DYERS.

Messrs. MEHTA & COMPANY are instructed to invite private offers for the following stock of Aniline Dyes of original packing in 1lb. and 11b. tins such as:—
Congo Red, Fast Pink, Green Crystals, Orange and Chrysophinine.
Samples can be seen on application to the Undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

CONSUMPTION
CURED
BY
INDIAN HERBS.

In answer to numerous requests I shall be seeing patients and others.
DEC. 11TH TO 18TH.

Address:—
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M. L., B. A., T. C. D., LL. D.
C/o Mrs. KING,
Top Floor, opposite Cornaglia,
Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay.
Hours: 8 a.m. to noon, 3 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Write for free interview.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.
Separate arrangement for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of
HEALTH, STRENGHT AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay, opposite Whiteaway Laidlow & Co., Ltd.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines. Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle." Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum
Up-country ..	35	6 per annum

(For Public and Legal Notices see front page.)

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FRESH FRUITS & CHRISTMAS CAKES —Quality guaranteed best SPECIAL REDUCED RATES during Christmas. Register orders now. Concession available for orders registered upto 20th inst. only.

B. R. DESHPANDE & Co.,
Crawford Market,
1243 Shop No. X. A. BOMBAY.

MOTOR & STEAM BOATS, Etc.—Made to Orders. V. D. MISTRY, Ship Builder, Love Lane, Mazagon, Bombay. 1192

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 3

DR. H. C. SARCAR, M. B.—A distinguished Homeopath of 33 years' standing, Medical Examiner of the Hind. Co-op. Insur. Soc. Ltd., etc.,—is on a short visit here and will take up obstinate cases pronounced incurable by experts. Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sandhurst Hindu Lodge, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 1252

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN whose reputation as an up-to-date Astrologer is well-known—is on tour. Predicts yearly, monthly and daily events of one's life and answers all sorts of questions on a thorough scientific basis, and attends private calls to any part of India Send date, time, and place of birth. Address: Watson's Hotel, Room No. 112, Bombay. 1251

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED from January.—A GRADUATE, who can teach English to the Matriculation class. Good salary to a really competent man. Apply SECRETARIES, M. K. N. Bhatia High School, Opp. General Post Office. 1213

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot a PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30-5-40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to Adjutant Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1245

WANTED—A DYER'S SALESMAN, conversant with various colours, practical laboratory experience essential. Good prospects to a really competent man. Apply stating salary with copies of testimonials to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 1243

WANTED—A SUB-ASSTT. SURGEON, who is willing to go on active Field Service. He will get Rs. 70 p.m. as salary with Rs. 50 p.m., as allowance with free quarters and clothing, as long as he is on Field Service. Apply to STATE SURGEON, INDORE. 1244

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ENGROSSING CLERK, for a Solicitors Office. Apply Box No. 532, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1282

WANTED—Two HINDU CLERKS with good handwriting. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., Pay Rs. 17 (20 after 3 months.) Apply Box No. 533, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1283

WANTED—A PROOF READER knowing English and Marathi, only well experienced in correcting proofs need apply in person to the MANAGER, Karnatak Press, 434, Thakurdwar, Bombay. 1287

A EUROPEAN LADY IS REQUIRED to work as a NURSERY GOVERNESS for three children. Apply with testimonials stating age, qualification and pay required. to:— The PRIVATE SECRETARY, Bansda State. 1246

WANTED AT ONCE—LADY CLERKS for work in Army Headquarters offices and in other Military Offices throughout India, to release for service overseas Military Clerks now employed in those offices. Must be well educated; ability to type will be an advantage; shorthand useful, but not essential. Minimum salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply with statement of qualifications as to typewriting and shorthand, and other certificates (if any) and name of officer or official to whom references can be addressed, to the D.A.A.G., Poona Division, POONA, or A.Q.M.G. BOMBAY BRIGADE, BOMBAY, whichever is nearest. Envelopes should be marked "LADY CLERK" in left hand corner, and applicants should state district in which they prefer to be employed. 1237

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A VICTORIA and HORSE. The animal must be thoroughly reliable. Apply Box. No. 531, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1280

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One quite new CINEMATOGRAPH KOK Model. Price very cheap. Apply sharp to Box No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1241

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

THIN SKIN WALNUTS, 11lb. fresh Hazelnuts 11 lb. Rs. 4-8 each. Selected thinskin almonds, 11 lb., Rs. 12. All prices with postage. DAR BROS, 1st Bridge, Srinagar, Kashmir. 1161

FOR SALE—Four Cylinder SUN-BEAM MOTOR CAR, 16/20 H.P. in top-tip condition, seven-seater, Latest-type Torpedo-body with 12 Volt. C.A.V., Dynamo and Battery, and Electric Head, Side, and Tail Lamps. Stepheney wheel with tyre and Tools. Price. Rs. 10,500 or near offer. Apply Box No. 526, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1262

FOR SALE—6 Cylinder Buick MOTOR CAR, 18/20 H.P. 1916 Model, (in excellent running condition) five-seater touring-body, with Electric Self-starter, Head, Side, and Tail Lamps and also Side and Tail Oil-lamps, Spare Rim, and tools. Price. Rs. 6,350 or any reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1261

TO BE LET

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BELGIAN CHILDREN
BY THE
PUPILS OF THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION
on Wednesday the 19th inst. at 5 p.m.
AT THE
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BASTIAN ROAD, FORT.

A very full and attractive programme, consisting of comic plays in English and Guzarati, orchestral music conducted by Mr. B. D. PADAMJEE, Fancy Skipping, Garbas in Guzerati and other items.

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PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

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MENAGERIE ON VIEW IN THE GARDEN
from 9 a.m. to noon.
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Circus band will play in the garden from 4-30 p.m.

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Consisting of
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160 ANIMALS 160
THIS GIGANTIC SHOW
WILL PRESENT DURING THE SEASON,
GREAT CIRCUS
ANIMAL KINGDOM
WILD WEST SPECTACLE

LES BRETONS Monarchs of the wheel
Cleopatra,—The Queen of Reptiles
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DAISY COOKE—Tight Wire Artist
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and
8 MERRY COMEDIANS 8
headed by
PICCOLO & SHADOW.

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including
TOM & EILEEN MELBOURNE
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MINNIE BARTELLE & LAURA DIAMOND
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A New Musical Comedietta
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A New Burlesque
THE WOMAN WHO WOULDN'T
THE WOMAN WHO WOULDN'T
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With apologies to Howitt Phillips Co.
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A BUDGET OF NEW SONGS DUETS, TRIOS AND QUARTETTES, ETC.
A
REAL VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME
THAT REMINDS
ONE OF HOME
ROLL ON TO-NIGHT
TO THE GAIETY
At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SAME OLD PRICES.

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EXCELSIOR THEATRE AT 9-30 EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30
EMPIRE CINEMA AT 6, 8 AND 10 P.M.

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X'MAS SEASON ATTRACTIONS!
To-day, Thursday 13th December at 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the
BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY
In a repertoire of the Latest London Successes
Thursday & Friday Dec 13th & 14th
"HIGH JINKS"
Saturday 15th
"MR. MANHATTAN"
Sunday 16th Half Price Matinee
17th, 18th and 19th
First time in Bombay of the Greatest London Success in recent years
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20th and 21st
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"
PRICES AS USUAL. Plan open at ROSE & Co.
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TWO FINAL EPISODES
SEE WHO IS THE LUUGHING MASK
"THE IRON CLAW"
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To-day at 6, 8 and 10 p.m.
Photo Play Attraction Extraordinary
ONE OF THE BIGGEST
(7 Reels—10000 Feet Long)
Most Spectacular Screen Plays ever made,
"THE CHRISTIAN"
"THE CHRISTIAN"
Hall Caine's Immortal Story
with his own famous son,
DERWENT HALL CAINE,
The Young and Talented English Actor in
THE ROLE OF JOHN STORM
and
ELIZABETH RISDON,
A Great London Favourite, as Glory Quayle,
"THE CHRISTIAN"
A Picture-play that makes the Great Story Live and Breathe,
"THE CHRISTIAN"
Hall Caine Supervises Production.

Hall Caine last year accepted the offer made by the London Film Co. for the film of his novel and spent five months personally supervising the production. His son, Derwent Hall Caine, has the role of John Storm, and Elizabeth Risdon is Glory Quayle. Several London film favourites—Charles Rock, Gerald Ames, George Bellamy, Frank Stanmore and Douglas Monro are in the cast.

PATHE'S GAZETTE
Latest Topical News.

Entire change of Programme
MISS TARABAI
and her famous
CIRCUS
will perform new feats, which are more exciting and more interesting than the previous ones
MISS TARABAI'S
feats are still drawing thousands to her spacious tent near the Grant Road Station. See them and you will be simply amazed.
Miss Tarabai and her Circus perform every Saturday and Sunday a
Special Matinee Show
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Miss. Tarabai's deeds will rouse the patriotic feelings of everyone to the highest pitch and will keep the spectators on the edges of their seats.
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Miss Nanee's wire walking feats, Mr. Ambrosio's balancing feats and Miss Pillar's cycling feats on the wire are so exciting and amazing that the audience is constantly in a tumult of enthusiasm. Every item of the programme is applauded lustily by the audience.
Don't fail to see them!

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EXTRA SHOW
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NOTE.—Tickets can be had for this show from the Lady Superintendent of the High School.

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THE FIRST & THE FOREMOST
—SERIAL PLAY HOUSE—
SANDHURST ROAD, (West).
December 8th to 14th
MYSTERIES OF MYRA
second instalment consisting of six parts
9,000 feet. long.
The greatest science-depicting serial ever made.
every foot crowded with wonders of science, thrills and supreme sensationalism.
You will see astral bodies vanishing into thin air and other feats of science beyond your conception.
This is the only chance of seeing this master serial.
SEE IT NOW.
—POPULAR HALF PRICES—
Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
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Matinees at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

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BY
H. RIDER HAGGARD.
It is something amazing, something wonderful something never shown before.
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USUAL HALF RATES.
AT
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Near Crawford Market.
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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 13TH OF DECEMBER, 1917.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.
In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR CONSENT DECREE IN CHAMBERS.

1294-17.—Mulla & Mulla, Messrs Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Messrs Mantram Radhakissen a firm, Unwalla P & P.

268-17.—Little & Co., Kalil Galie v. Mulchand Jethabhai & Co. a firm, Surajmal & Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS.

965-15.—Payne & Co., Abdul Husein Ebrahimji & ors v. Abdullali Ebrahimji, Amin & Pr.

721-16.—Captain & V. Ebrahim Haji Ahmed & ors v. Haji Ismail Salab Mahomed & ors, Acs H D & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL,
LONG CAUSES.

937-17.—Ard H D & Co., Nanottamdas Bhan a firm v. Bhimji Machha a firm, Mehta D & L, Moti & D, Part Heard.

357-92—Matubhai J & M, Salley Mahomed Noor Mahomed and ans v Cassam Gulam Hoosein, Risalat & Co. Part Head, 30-11-17, Notice d. 14-9-16.

1254-17.—Matu J & M., Bejonji Shapurji Madan v. Rattonshaw Fardunji Motiwalla and ors, Payne and Co.

761-17.—Surajmal and Co., Narsey Gangji v. Khimji Visram and Co a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.

740-17.—Trabjee D and Co., Bai Mani widow v. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Mulla and M.

771-17—Mans H M and Co. Rustomji Jamasji Mistry and ors v Dhunjishaw Dadabhoy Chinimini, Purnanand and Co, For postponement.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K and G Lalchand Jusodanandan and Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr, Jamsetji B and D.

1007-11. Vachha & Co., Fatmabai widow & ors v. Ahmedally Tookhwanji & ors Jehangir & S. Little & Co., Edgelow G W & Co., Merwanji K & Co., For Postponement.

[illegible]-17.—Merwanji K & Co., Byramji Nowroji Gamadia v. Herbert R Greaves & ors, Payne & Co., Mulla & M Crawford B & Co.

659-16—Bhimji & Co. (for a pauper), Maneckbai widow v. Ramabai widow & anr, Tyabji D & Co.

371-17.—Pandia & Co., Gordhandas Vallabhdas a firm v. Dhulamal Heamal.

754-17.—Kanga & S. Rehmatbai widow v. Bhimji Jairaj Makanji, Madhowji K & Ch.

1266-16—Rustomji & G. Rewabai widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

1335-16.—Rustomji & C., Parwatibai widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

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OPENING TONE AND PRICES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 11th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	22.50+6
February	
March	22.48+6
April	
May	22.42+6

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	20.90
Dec.-Jan.	20.75
Jan.-Feb.	20.65
Feb.-Mar.	20.56
March-April,	20.47 -5
April-May.	20.39
May-June,	20.31
June-July.	20.23

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	—	—	—	3,000
Futures at New York Mar.	—	—	—	28.64
" " May	—	—	—	28.40
" " July	—	—	—	28.07
Spot Cotton at New York	—	—	—	30.35
" at New Orleans	—	—	—	28.50
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	—	—	—	27.68
" " May.	—	—	—	27.58

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 10th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Oct.-Nov. No Sellers — 595

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

The following subscriptions received during November, 1917, are gratefully acknowledged:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 12,11,270-5-4; Dharwar District 13th instalment, Rs. 30-10-1; Dharwar District 14th instalment, Rs. 16-5-2; Satara Branch, Rs. 1 066-10-9; St. George's Hospital Nursing Staff, Rs. 64; Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji 9th instalment, Rs. 1,000; Anonymous, per Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, Rs. 2,000; Cutch Branch, Rs. 1,000; Capt. N. F. G. Wilson, C.M.G., R.I.M., Rs. 50; Byculla Club 27th instalment, Rs. 250; Officers and Crew, s. s. "City of Manchester," per Capt. Martin, Rs. 121-4; Barsi Light Railway Employees "Anna War Fund" 24th instalment, Rs. 60; Belgaum Branch, Rs. 182; Porbunder State, per Major O'Brien, Rs. 200; Mr. H. P. Pavri, Rs. 20; Mr. Abdulla A. Dana, Rs. 10 4-Per Mr. J. R. Dubash, Rs. 15; Risaldar Shivdit Singh 23rd Cavalry, Bareilly, Rs. 50; Anonymous, Rs. 50; Mrs. Strelley, Rs. 5; Anglo-Indian Empire Leagues, Lonavla, proceeds entertainment, 31st October, Rs. 85; Per Collector of Bijapur, Rs. 50; Mr. Duncan Fraser, Rs. 300; Per Honorary Presidency Magistrate's Court, Mazagon, Rs. 10; Telegraph Circle, per Mrs. Babington, Rs. 90; Messrs. Aldridge, Salmon and Co., Ltd., Rs. 20; "Karaj," Rs. 25; Mr. Samaldas Purbhoodas, "Chipstone," Rs. 15; "G. W. S. and F." through "K. H. G.," Rs. 25; Bhusawal Branch, Rs. 50; Proceeds sale of picture by Sir Valentine Chirol, Rs. 30; Per Honorary Presidency Magistrate's Court, Dadar, Rs. 10. Total Rs. 12,18,171-3-4.

Gifts in kind of various sorts have also been received from the following:—

Ahmednagar Branch, Ahmedabad Branch, Belgaum Branch, Bijapur Branch, Broach Branch, Cutch Branch, Dharwar Branch, Godhra Branch, Junagadh Branch, Jalgaon Branch, Jetalsar Branch, Karwar Branch, Kurduwadi Branch, Limbdi Branch, Palitana Branch, Palanpur Branch, Rajkot Branch, Patnagiri Branch, Surat Branch, Sholapur Branch, Mr. K. R. Bomanji, Cambay, Mrs. Brent, Bombay, Mrs. Bell, Yokohama, Mrs. A. M. Chalmers, Yokohama, Lady Colvin, Ajmer, Mrs. Daldy, Bombay, Mrs. Dedcock, Panchgani, Mrs. Gibbs, Allahabad, Captain Hutchinson, Bombay, Mrs. S. Hanhart, Spinner and Co., Dr. Jellett, Gerard Freeman-Thomas War Hospital, Bombay, Mr. Donald G. Russel, Lonavla, Mrs. Standen, Chikalda, A Parsi, Bombay, Mrs. E. V. Richardson, Lonavla, Mrs. Rustomji, Raipur, Mrs. Sugdury, Bombay, Mr. W. Smith, Bombay, Syed Rehmudin Saheb, Bijapur, St. Joseph Convent, Bandra, Honorary Secretary, Agra Club, Agra, Honorary Secretary, Marwari Sammalan, Bombay, H. R. H. the 4th Princess of Burma, Ratnagiri, Presbyterian Mission, through Mrs. Wodehouse, Kolhapur, Lieut.-Colonel Wodehouse, Kolhapur, Mrs. T. J. Ward, Bombay, Miss Mary Ann Viegas, Bombay, Mrs. Katheyn Zieglar, Ankleshwar. Packing cases from the following:—Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Messrs. The Singer Sewing Machine Co., Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Victoria War Hospital, Also Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One cannot but feel thankful to you for now and then bringing to public notice, the doings in the Small Causes Court, which would otherwise as usual be kept screened from the public. But I am afraid, you have been the victim of inaccurate information about the matters you have commented on in your leading columns yesterday. I feel certain that the number of suits for more than Rs. 1,000, has largely increased during the last two years or so, and most of these are hotly contested suits for damages for breach of contracts, arising out of war conditions in the market, and yet I think that the number of suits heard and disposed of by Mr. Chitre will be equal if not appreciably greater than in a like period in previous years, despite the fact that he has tried a number of peculiarly long and intricate suits, which somehow have been more numerous than before. How under these circumstances he could be held responsible for the arrears of work, is difficult to understand. Mr. Chitre is not the only Chief Judge who was transferred suits to other judges or referred fit cases to special Commissioners. He himself has been sitting on a number of off days, and even on ordinary sitting days, late hours in his Court have been the rule rather than the exception. Hard and conscientious worker as he has been, it would be difficult to say, that his colleagues or his predecessors could have brought to bear on their work, more intelligence, legal knowledge and quick grasp than he has. I fully endorse your remarks as to the "extraordinary circumstances under which Mr. Chitre was appointed to the Chief Judgeship"; but is not all the greater credit due to him, that despite these difficult circumstances, and his comparative inexperience of the Small Causes Court he has discharged his duties so well and efficiently.—Yours, etc.,

"PRACTISING PLEADER."

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an Infallible Remedy of Nature for all sorts of Eye-diseases. Cures Cataract, Glaucoma, etc., without knife. No failure; absolutely safe; highest testimony. Apply for particulars to L. H. SELLER, Samta P.O. (Bengal).
Please mention this paper when writing to us

WOOLLEN BLANKETS FOR THE ARMY.

STOCKS IN INDIA TO BE COMMANDEERED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI. Dec. 12.

Blankets made of wool and measuring not less than six feet in length and four feet width can be utilized for the prosecution of war. A notification in the "Gazette" requires all persons who in the course of business whether on their own behalf or on behalf of others hold or have control over any such blankets to send to the Controller (textile supplies), Indian Munitions Board, Simla, the following particulars of such blankets, namely the quantity of blankets held, the place or places at which held, the description of the blankets as regards composition ,quality, colour and width, the price (if known) at which the owner or person entitled to sell the blankets is willing to sell the same by agreement, and the Governor-General in Council further requires that every such person shall refrain from disposing of the blankets from the date of this notification until particulars have been furnished and for a further period thereafter of fourteen days, after the expiry of which period the whole or any part of the blankets may be disposed of as if this notification had not been issued, unless before the expiry of the period they shall have been purchased by Government, or a notice of requisition under rule 11-A of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules 1915, shall have been issued in respect of them by the Governor-General in Council or by an officer authorised by him to act in this behalf, provided that this order shall not be held to apply to a portion of their stocks of such blankets not exceeding five hundred in number in all held by dealers on the date of this notification for bonafide retail trade only, or to stocks held in the ordinary course of their business by persons whose aggregate holding of blankets does not exceed a total of 500 in number.

HIGH PRICES OF SALT.

STOCKS IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. Dec. 12.

In connection with the supplies of salt, this Government has been informed by the Government of Madras that there are considerable quantities of salt in that presidency available for Bengal merchants There are available at or near stations on the north-east line of railway in that presidency about 14 lakhs of maunds of excise salt, which it is open to any merchant to purchase from the licensees on such terms as he may agree upon. In addition, the Government of Madras are selling along the same line monthly a total quantity of four lakhs of maunds of Government salt in a group of factories in the south of the Chingleput district. There are 7¼ lakhs maunds of excise salt for which the price quoted at present is three to five annas a maund.

THE INDIAN ELECTORATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Curtis in his Indian studies, has laid great emphasis, on the smallness of the Indian electorate. He has taken most of his notions from his study of the United Provinces, in which he remarks that the electorate is one in two-thousand. I am not in a position to say anything as to the accuracy of this statement, as regards the United Provinces. But feeling sure that the electorate was not so small at least in the Bombay Presidency, I requested the Hon. Mr. Patel to put a question, asking for the figures of municipal and local board voters per district, and I am delighted to find from the statement given in answer to his question, that the Bombay Presidency, excluding the city, has an electorate of 309,850, consisting of 174,503 local board voters and 135,347, municipal voters. If we add to this the city electors, who are not less than ten thousand we get approximately three and one-fourth lakhs of voters for a population of less than two crores, i.e. one voter per every 61 persons.

That is a great difference in this proportion and that given by Mr. Curtis for the United Provinces one in two thousand. Without questioning the accuracy of his statement as regards the United Provinces, and without asserting, for the present, that other provinces fall more in line with Bombay than the United Provinces in this respect, I submit that the matter needs closer investigation. I feel therefore that it will be useful, if Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Khaparde, or Mr. Shastri or any one else in the Imperial Council, will put a similar question there, and get a list of the number of electors, municipal as well as of local boards, per-district in every province. In the discussion that will take place about the coming reforms, the question of the strength of the electorate will figure, prominently.

Mr. Curtis has already conceived the notion and wants people in England to believe that the present electorate in India to too small, to transfer any large powers to it. But as I have shown, above, the proportion varies in the case of different provinces and is one in 61 here in the Bombay Presidency. Neither am I inclined to fully believe Mr. Curtis's statement as regards United Provinces as no figures have been given, nor is it stated as to how Mr. Curtis arrived at this proportion.

There is one more point, besides the proportion of electors to the population, which in my opinion, ought to be taken into consideration and that is the strength of the constituencies. The Bombay non-official hon. members, following the lead of the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, who has laid great stress on the introduction of proportional representation, have outlined larger constituencies in their group system; and have not taken the district as their unit as the Presidency Association has done. I do not wish to enter into the merits of this question here. Suffice it to say, that one has so far advocated the lowering of the unit to the taluka from the district. From the statement submitted in reply to the Mr. Patel's question we see, that out of 25 districts, 16 have a constituency of over ten thousand, in the following order:—

E. Khandesh 26, Ahmedabad 23 Surat 26, Poona 19, Dharwar 19, Kaira 17, Broach 15, W. Khandeh 15, Satara 13, Nasik 12, Thana, 11, Sholapur 11, Karachi 11, Larkana 10, Belgaum 10, Nagar 10.

Of the remaining 9 districts Ratnagiri has 9, Bijapur 9, Kolaba 8, Hyderabad 7, Sukkar 7, Nababshah 6, and only three have an electorate of less than five thousand.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. LALIT.

Bombay Dec. 10.

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35 People **72 tons of properties.**
THE ONLY SHOW FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PORT TRUST ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Administration Report for the year 1916-17, says that contrary to expectations the trade returns for the year showed a remarkable activity in Exports, while the volume of Imports was fairly maintained, in consequence of which, accompanied as it was by an increase in Railway traffic of over 50 per cent. and considerably larger occupations of land, the actual Revenue for the year greatly exceeded the Estimates. The Revenue Receipts, including temporary Surtax charges of Rs. 17,01,165, amounted to Rs. 1,75,03,759. The actual Expenditure under all heads (excluding Special Expenditure met from Special Receipts) amounted to Rs. 1,56,19,014 including a sum of Rs. 11,00,000 which the Trustees decided to set aside as provision for the heavy depreciation of Fund investments in Government Paper and other Public Securities brought about by the war. The net Surplus on the year's working amounted to Rs. 18,84,745. The expenditure on Capital Works during the year aggregated Rs. 36,62,106, of which Rs. 30,91,169 was expended on the large works—Alexandra Wet Dock, Hughes Dry Dock, Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation and Port Trust Railway. The progress made during the year on these works is referred to later under the head of Capital.

REVENUE.

The Revenue, excluding Special Receipts, compares with that of former years as follows:—

Average of three years ending 1910-11, Rs. 79,69,193.

Average of three years ending 1913-14, Rs. 90,65,122.

During the year 1914-15, Rs. 1,02,73,192. Average Rs. 1,36,36,904.

During the year 1915-16, Rs. 1,31,33,761, Average Rs. 1,36,36,904.

During the year 1916-17, Rs. 1,75,03,759, Average Rs. 1,36,36,904.

The Surplus amounting to Rs. 18,84,745 has been appropriated to the Revenue Reserve Fund which will thereafter stand as follows:—

Rs. 82,27,256	Total as per Administration Report, 1915-16.	
" 18,84,745	Surplus, 1916-17.	
" 1,01,12,001		
" 1,04,266	Less Special Expenditure during 1916-17 on the Temporary Cotton and Coal Depots at Mazagon and Re-laying Sidings in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.	
*Total Rs. 1,00,07,735	*Invested in Public Securities of the par value of Rs. 68,75,100 ...	Rs. 67,50,063
	Cash Reserves against certain Investments & Capital Works.	32,57,672
	Total Rs.	1,00,07,735

Including the outstandings of the previous year collected in 1916-17, the Revenue proper at the Docks from Expeditionary Traffic connected with War Operations amounted to Rs. 32,03,865 as compared with Rs. 14,59,103 in 1915-16.

EXPENDITURE.

Exclusive of expenditure on Pilotage Account, appropriation from Revenue to Securities Depreciation Fund and Special Expenditure met from Special Receipts, the total expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 10,38,492 as compared with the previous year. Of this increase Rs. 4,10,477 is on account of Interest and Sinking Fund payments on further Loans from Government and the public. The Railway Department Expenditure increased by Rs. 2,18,370 owing to further development of traffic and consequent increase of Staff and Maintenance charges. The increased expenditure of Rs. 1,59,038 under Wet Docks is due to the greater volume of work, as reflected by the increased receipts.

TRAFFIC.

The Customs Returns on the basis of values show the trade of the Port of Bombay during the year as Rs. 201¾ crores (£134,500,000). The increase as compared with the previous year, exclusive of Government transactions, was about 41½ crores or approximately 30 per cent.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 10.

Major R. G. A. Trail, I.A., reported died of wounds in casualty list No. 557 Indian Expeditionary Forces.

DELHI. Dec. 10.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 556 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Indian Army:—Major W. R. Daniell.

WOUNDED.

Indian Army:—Captain J. Nethersole, Lieut. R. A. Mannock (second time).

IN THE PRESS
SURAJMAL B. MEHTA
V/S
B. G. HORNIMAN & Ors.
The full report of this case in all its stages including the full text of the six judgments in the Courts of first instance and appeal together with a
PREFACE BY MR. B. G. HORNIMAN
on the rights of public criticism and the need for it in India
is in course of preparation and will be published shortly.
For further information apply—
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Result of the War
Will never be more interesting than what a prospectus of the India Provident Company Ltd., the safest and cheapest house for Life and Marriage Assurances will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Govt. Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1,00,000.
WANTED agents also on most liberal, terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.
For particulars apply at once mentioning this paper to the Secretary, 29, Grey Street, Calcutta.

ARMY CATEGORIES.

NEW SCHEME OF MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION.

An Army Council instruction issued in mail week states that in order to simplify administration in the handling of *personnel* it has been decided to abolish the distinction between categories B and C. The necessity for discriminating between men of categories lower than A who are fit for service in North-west Europe only and those who are fit for service in any theatre overseas will be provided for by the special medical examination of men when they are actually required to proceed abroad.

Class A is subdivided as follows:—

1. Men actually fit for general service in any theatre in all respects.
2. Recruits who should be fit for A 1 as soon as trained.
3. Men who have previously served with an expeditionary force who should be fit for A 1 as soon as "hardened."
4. Men under nineteen who should be fit for A 1 or A 2 as soon as they are 19.

Class B is for men not fit for general service but fit for service at home (and abroad in cases of men passed fit for overseas).

1. In the field units (at home only) and garrison units or on duties of analogous nature.
2. In labour units or on garrison or regimental outdoor employment.
3. Sedentary work.

There are two new categories, D and E, the former is for men temporarily unfit to be in categories A or B, but likely to become fit within six months, such men meanwhile being in command or regimental depots, or any unit under or awaiting medical or dental treatment (on completion of which treatment they rejoin original category).

Category E is for men unfit for service in categories A or B, and not likely to become fit within six months, who are awaiting discharge, re-classification, or invaliding home from abroad.

To be fit for category A men must be able to march, see to shoot, hear well, and stand active service conditions. B men must be free from serious organic disease, and in addition, if classified under B 1, be able to march at least five miles, see to shoot with glasses, and hear well; if classified B 2 be able to walk to and from work a distance not exceeding five miles, and see and hear sufficiently for ordinary purposes.

Men who are at present in categories C 1, 2 and 3 will now belong to corresponding subdivisions in the new B category.

Category D is quite temporary as far as reserve units are concerned. Men under medical or dental treatment, even if in a higher category, temporarily drop to D 2 while under treatment.

The new categories came into operation on November 1.

WONDERFUL **FORETELLING**
Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come, for One Rupee only.
Mr. Syed Mohamed, District Munsiff, Lucknow, writes on 10-9-17:—"Your Life Reading about me has turned out to be wonderfully accurate."
THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU
Chadavaram, Vizagapatam District.

FOR SALE.
One second-hand Argyll Motor Car, 4 cylinder, Buick body, Bosch Magneto, Zenith carburator, Thoroughly overhauled. In good running order.
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Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
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Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 14th Vad of Kartik, 1974.
Mahomedan: 7th of Safarul Muzaffar, 1336.
Parsi: 4th of Tir, 1287.
Jewish: 28th of Kisley, 5678.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Cricket: Europeans and Parsis v. Hindus and Mahomedans.
Principal J. N. Fraser's public Lecture on "America," Sydenham College Hall, Whiteaway Buildings, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, December 14.

Lt.-Colonel Wardlaw-Milne's address on the "Bombay Women's Branch," work in Mesopotamia, at the Depot, Mayo Road, at 5-30 p.m. H. E. the Governor in the chair.
Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).

SATURDAY, December 15.

Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society: annual meeting and prize distribution at the school, Mahim, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Races: Opening Day.
Prof. Antia's lecture on "Capital and the rate of interest after the war," Indian Economic Society, Servants of India Society 6 p.m.
Accountant-Students' Society meeting, Sydenham College of Commerce, 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SUNDAY, Dec. 16.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 5 p.m., Registered letters accepted till 6-30 p.m., on Saturday Dec. 15.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera in "High Jinks" at 9-30 and "Iron Claw" at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: 6-30 and 10 p.m. Show at the Gaiety Theatre.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alexandra Cinema:, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West End Cinema: Charni Road: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M.
Punjab Mail ..	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class)	8 30	7 3
Poona Express	19 40	. 53

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure t m om Colaba :—

BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express	7 40	21 21

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Dec. 12.

PART I.

1282 Camp. All Actives, Local Actives and Cadets (who have not been exempted) must report at the Orderly Room in Camp before 5 p.m. on Sunday 16th December, 1917.

Those who have already received cleaning gear must bring it to Camp with them; those who have not yet received it should apply for same immediately after arrival.

Members of "A" and "B" Coys. residing in Poona will take their accoutrements to Camp with them. Members of detachments will not take rifles or accoutrements.

All rifles and bayonets will be issued in Camp, also accoutrements to members of detachments.

PART II.

1283 Leave. The undermentioned are granted leaveof absence for the period stated against their names:—

240 Pte. A. Collins "B" Coy. from 8-12-1917, to 8-2-1918 (M.C.)
53 Pte. B. B. Jamaspjina "A" Coy. from 10-12-1917, to 14-12-1917.
28 Pte. O. H. T. Dudley "B" Coy. from 8-12-1917 to 23-12-1917.
114 Pte. W. J. Castell "B" Coy. from 10-12-1917, to 16-12-1917.

1284 Routine. It is notified for information that the Adjutant's Office will close at Poona on Friday 14th and open in Camp at Shelarvadi on Sunday 16th December, 1917.

Sd. A. R. KEARSEY, Captain.
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the band of the 1st. Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers the band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Rifles will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at Esplanade Bandstand to-day from 6 and 8 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Henjam Dubai, Bushire, Charbar, Tasni and Koweit will be closed at the Bombay G. I. P. O. at 8-0 a.m., on Sunday the 16th instant. Registered letters and parcels will be eccepted upto 6-30 p.m., on Saturday.

Get Good Sight

By removing the cause of *bad* sight. Don't commit a common error and take to spectacles as the only remedy for eye-trouble. They will *correct* your sight, but what you want is something to *cure* your eyes, viz:—the Actina Treatment. Actina has succeeded where specialists had failed, simply because it assists, and not opposes, Nature. It is essentially a natural treatment and the hundreds of testimoniala are proof that it is a successful treatment. To use it is simplicity itself—remove the two screw caps from the Actina Instrument releasing the powerful vapour which applied to the eyes and inhaled through the mouth and nostrils, sets up and maintains a good circulation in all parts of the eye, removes congestion and restores the organ to perfect health. It is just as effective in other Catarrhal Diseases such as Hay Fever, Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Sore Throat, Influenza, Deafness, etc. Invest Rs. 25-8 in an Actina and save specialists' fees. Valuable booklet entitled "Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Disease containing particulars of Conditional Trial Offer and convincing testimonials post free from Actina B. C.) Sole Agency Batala (India.)

the ACTINA Way

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society 72, Apollo Street, Fort, to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on "Elementary Theosophy." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

ACCOUNTANT-STUDENTS' SOCIETY'

A meeting of the members of the Accountant-Students' Society of the Sydenham College of Commerce will be held at the College premises, on Saturday next at 3-30 p.m., when Mr. Framroz R. Merchant, the Hon. Secretary, will read a paper on "Auditor's duty in connection with Stock-in-trade."

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of this Society a public lecture will be delivered by Prof. M. J. Antia, on "Capital and the Rate of Interest after the War," on Saturday next at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 12th December, 1917, was 30.044 Inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either merourial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

FILLIS' CIRCUS.

This old established Circus opens to-night at the Royal Opera House and Colonel Frank Fillis, who has now been in the Show business for forty years, has brought with him a company strong in numbers and of a high standard as regards talent, with plenty of variety to fill out the bill. One of the chief attractions to be presented this season is the Wild West Show, a sketch that is racy of the soil, and introduces robust features of cowboy and Red Indian life in God's Own Country, where arguments are speedily settled and gunmen reign supreme. It is seldom that Fillis' Circus has been without a spectacular sketch and the Colonel has taken part in a good many sensational representations himself. We are informed that the sketch to be presented this year will be quite as lively and just as noisy as any of those that have preceded the Colonel's productions. Besides the spectacular display, there will be some exceptionally clever circus acts. The Bretons, termed Monarchs of the Cycle Wheel, Monsieur Rougalio with his troupe of tigers, Daisy Cooke on the tight wire, Miss Cleopatra, the Queen of Reptiles, Batty, Beatty and Bebe, Club Jugglers and several other turns too numerous to mention, besides a very full staff of international Clowns and last but not the least, the Colonel and Madame Fillis combine to form a strong attraction. The opening to-night should prove a big draw.

GRIEVANCES OF TELEGRAPH CLERKS

The clerks in the Bombay Central Telegraph Office have submitted an application to Sir William Maxwell, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, asking for an adequate revision of grades. In the course of the application, they state:—

"The pay that we receive at present is totally inadequate to meet the growing responsibilities, with which we are burdened. Even in normal times the inadequacy of our remuneration as compared with what clerks of the same status and education in other Government Departments and commercial firms in Bombay obtain, is so glaring as to constitute a standing grievance. The below noted figures will prove that the average pay of a Telegraph Clerk in Bombay is less by far than that of his brother Clerk in the several Departments of the Local Government.

Customs	56	L.A.
Income Tax	51	L.A.
Stamp Office	53	L.A.
Accountant-General's Office	50	L.A.

But the comparison does not reveal to its fullest extent the real disadvantages under which we labour in respect of the flow of promotion consequent on the numbers in lower grades being so disproportionately greater than those in higher grades, with the result that at the present rate of advance a very large majority of clerks will have to retire even before reaching the grade of Rs. 50 or 60. Possibly a man may have to retire with no pension whatever, his appointment being classed "temporary" as there are now 112 appointments in the Temporary List out of the total number of 242 Clerks. This is really alarming, to say the least of it. To make our lot harder still we are not in receipt of local allowance which almost all the clerks in the offices of the Government in Bombay obtain. Life on pay which can be hardly said to be even a living wage is simply becoming miserable owing to upward movement in prices of daily necessaries including houserent."

The only remedy, urge the applicants, to secure an even flow of promotion and to attract better class of men to the clerical staff, seems to be a time-scale of pay similar to that as obtains for local scale telegraphists, who have the advantage of increasing their remuneration by earning Pie-Money and better rate of over-time according to pay. There should be one roster for all signal offices in the Circle. Local allowance will be necessary for those who may be posted to Bombay just on equal footing with that of Burma allowance. Time-scale of pay should be divided into three different grades. A Grade 35-5-120; B Grade 125-5-150; C Grades 150-10-250.

This time-scale of pay, they have further urged, seems to us to be the only remedy as in the absence of it we, the Telegraph Clerks in Bombay, are worse off than our colleagues in other offices. We have been practically forced by dire necessity to seek assistance which is likely to involve some addition to the cost of service. But in thus throwing ourselves on the financial mercy of the Government, we have not been at all unmindful of the grave necessity enforced on us all as well as the Government to practise the strictest economy. Owing to the abnormal cost of living we cannot bring ourselves to believe that any considerations, even those of strictest economy, will be held to outweigh our present request.

The total amount of subscriptions in Rangoon, received up to the 11th instant in aid of "Our Day" is Rs. 1,28,507.

THIRTY-SECOND INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DELEGATES AND VISITORS.

A bulletin issued by the Secretary of the Reception committee of the Indian National Congress states that the Congress will hold its sittings at Calcutta on the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th instant. Delegates' fees have been fixed at Rs. 10. The minimum amount payable by members of the Reception Committee is Rs. 25. The combined delegation and Reception Committee fee is Rs. 30.

Three classes of Visitor's tickets will be issued:—(a) Special Rs. 50 tickets for distinguished visitors for the season; (b) first class tickets at Rs. 10 each for the season; (c) second class tickets at Rs. 5 each for the season; (d) ladies tickets at Rs. 5 each for the season.

Delegates will be received at the Howrah Station on and from the 24th December. No accomodation can be provided before that date.

Delegates are requested to bring warm clothing and their beddings, mosquito curtains and blankets with them. The climate of Calcutta is very healthy and mildly cold.

The construction of the, Pandal is making satisfactory progress and is nearing completion. All other arrangements in connection with the Congress are making steady progress.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE DEMANDS.

SUPPORTED BY WAI PUBLIC.

(From a Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the Indian Home Rule League Branch a largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Wai (District Satara) was held on the 10th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Vaman Damodar Talvalkar, Pleader, of Poona, in which Mr. R. P. Karandikar of Satara, who was specially invited, gave an account of the Home Rule League and Congress-League deputations that waited upon the Secretary of State for India, and exhorted the people not to relax their agitation for Home Rule until something substantial as demanded by the Congress and the Muslim League was granted them. At the same meeting the following resolution was unanimously passed and telegraphed to the Secretary of State for India:—

"That the inhabitants of Wai are of opinion that the Indian people will not feel satisfied unless and until the joint scheme framed by the Indian National Congress held at Lucknow in December 1916 and the Indian Muslim League is carried into effect and that they wholly disapprove of any other scheme granting inferior rights."

The same meeting also adopted and passed a resolution congratulating the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel on his getting his resolution on compulsory Pri- and requesting H. E. the Viceroy to pass the same into law without delay.

SWADESHI-MOVEMENT IN KARACHI.

A Karachi correspondent wired yesterday:—A largely attended open-air public meeting under the auspices of the Home Rule League was held here last night, when speeches were made demonstrating that swadeshism was the sure way to Swaraj. Seth Lokamal Chellaram presided.

Mr. Narsinglal described Mr. Gandhi as a model of swadeshism and appealed to all to follow him in every step.

Mr. Lulla, who followed, said the Indian Government lagged behind in protecting Indian industries and quoted Mr. Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy's evidence before the Industrial Commission as showing how Government officials had failed in protecting Indian industries. India must, therefore, depend upon herself to protect her industries even at some sacrifice in the face of foreign competition if she wanted to be a free nation. Referring to the want of swadeshi stores in Karachi, the speaker informed the audience that swadeshi stores on a large scale would be opened next month under the supervision of Mr. Harvey of Madras.

The chairman concluded remarking that by opening new industries thousands of people of India who did not know what a full meal was would be saved of starvation and that was a long way towards self-government for India.

THE HUBLI MEETING.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I was really surprised and pained to read in your paper the perverted and false account of the Hubli meeting of the 25th November last. It is absolutely false that the meeting was attended by only three score persons. Not less than five hundred persons attended the meeting. The remarks and comments made against me are entirely false. I supported communal representation. It is absolutely false that I attacked or accused any individual or community. Mr. V. Valvekar rose to address the meeting ostensibly to support communal representation, but when he commenced to speak against it, the whole audience expressed their wish not to hear him. Then Mr. Velvekar had to resume his seat saying that when the audience did not want to hear him he must take his seat. It is a pity that these facts are concealed from the public and gross misrepresentations are made about this meeting. All the remarks and comments made by the correspondent against me and the meeting in your paper of the 1st December (mofussil edition) are entirely unwarranted. The meeting was not abhortive. Other speakers including Messrs. Shirahatti and Kattimani supported the resolution about communal representation. The Resolution supporting communal representation was duly put to the vote and unanimously passed. Mr. Valvekar had left the meeting before the resolution was put to the vote.

I thank you, Sir, in anticipation for favouring me with the publication of this letter in your esteemed paper.—Yours etc.

S. T. KAMBLI,
Pleader, Hubli.

Hubli, Dec. 7.

GROWTH OF THE RUSSIAN SOVIET.

AN OFFICIAL'S REVIEW.

A correspondent in Petrograd contributes to the Paris "Temps" a short review of the development of the Soviet, which illuminates the main tendencies of this extremely influential body of political opinion in Russia, writes the "Manchester Guardian." He says that he has obtained the details from one of the most prominent members of the Executive Committee, which has steadily represented the majority of the Soviet since the first days of the Revolution. He tries to give as far as possible the words of his informant.

In the life of the Soviet four periods were distinguished. During the first the Soviet rapidly became the centre of all action against the old order. Two months later it became the organ of the democracy, which it had drawn to it. During this second period its majority was formed of revolutionary Socialists, Minimalists, and labour representatives; the Leninists were in a minority. Its work was then concerned mainly with the preparation of the Constituent Assembly and the concentration of its own forces, besides the solution of labour and economic conflicts and the prevention of fraternisation on the German front. Indeed, its policy at this time seemed to be guided by three principles—the necessity for a strong Provisional Government, the reinforcement of the military spirit in the army, and the general education of the masses. In short, the Soviet had begun to act as an organising force.

The third period began with the Russian defeats after the offensive and the Congress of "All the Russian Soviets." In the face of the situation created by the events of the day, the Executive saw the need of reinforcing the power of the Government, and began to preach heroic measures. It was in favour of a kind of dictatorship of the Provisional Government which should take every possible measure for the salvation of the country. At the same time, it tried to accelerate the convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

REACHING ARMY AND PEOPLE.

In this latter aim, the section dealing with the Constituent Assembly organised most interesting courts of law, and at the present moment 1,800 magistrates have been appointed from the soldiers, school teachers, students, etc. The section is also publishing, even before the Government, the law which will regulate the elections for the Constituent Assembly. By all the means at its disposal the Soviet is attempting to smooth away the difficulties in the way of the rapid convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

Its action has also made itself felt in the opening up of local municipal life, where the Soviet's efforts are supporting those of the Ministry of the Interior. Moreover, with a view to ascertaining the state of mind of the army, the military section of the Soviet is organising "army committees," for it considers that this is the only means of reestablishing discipline in the army, which no longer places any confidence in the officers of the old regime. And by the mediation of these committees it hopes to raise the moral level of the armies—hitherto an amorphous mass,—according to the principle that is being developed by the new Minister of War, General Verkhovsky. But its work has been compromised by the fall of Riga and the Korniloff adventure, and in consequence by the recrudescence of the Maximalist movement. A wind of discontent arose, and the masses called upon the Soviet to take the reins of power, for they wished thus to avoid a counter-revolution. Here, then, was the crisis: the majority of the Executive Committee was losing its prestige because it supported the Provisional Government.

THE NEW LABOUR PARTY.

MR. F. W. JOWETT, M. P., ON ITS CONSTITUTION.

Mr. F. W. Jowett, M.P., the chairman of the Independent Labour party speaking at a meeting in the Caxton Hall, Manchester, and referring to the scheme for the reorganisation of the Labour party, said that though the exclusion of the I.L.P. from representation on the National Executive was an injustice, he did not look upon it as an irreparable disaster, because he was confident that the I.L.P. was a growing force and that its influence and principles would permeate all sections of the Labour movement. He strongly opposed the adoption of what is known as the block vote. It was defensible for industrial purposes, but it ought not to be applied to politics, where a record of the minority vote was essential to give a true indication of the state of opinion. He approved of individual membership. He had no fear of the scheme as a whole. Mr. Jowett went on to speak of the idea of a league of nations. He thought that such a league would be good even before the achievement of democratic control. For though it might be a league of secret diplomatists, it would create unity of thought among nations and spread the idea of peace. The project of a Stockholm Conference had not been without success, notwithstanding the fact that a conference had not been held. Millions of men and women had been to Stockholm in spirit, and the fixing of millions of minds on what Stockholm stood for was making for peace.

Mrs. H. M. Swanwick said that nothing now stood in the way of peace except the absence of a desire for peace among our rulers. The growing feeling of the people would have effect only when they began to articulate for themselves and ceased to allow the newspapers to represent them. She did not believe it necessary to wait for a league of nations until we had secured democratic control of foreign policy. A league of nations would enormously strengthen the demand for open diplomacy.

THE SACK OF RIGA.

PLUNDER BY RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

The "last days in Riga" are described in the "Retch" by an eye-witness, who says that events developed so rapidly at the northern front that the success of the Germans seems to him even at the moment of writing a puzzle. He records the panic which was caused by the first German bombs thrown into Riga, and draws a picture of the first signs of evacuation by the troops and the subsequent mad flight of the civil population. He then proceeds as follows:—

In that night (September 2-3), full of horror and anxiety, none of the Riga people closed their eyes. The city, lit up only by the red flare of the fires, had a sinister look, while the cannonade at the front grew more and more intense, the din being as loud as if the firing were taking place in the town itself. As soon as it began to dawn, detachments of infantry began to march out through the city and the artillery followed suit. The soldiers were walking without any system, tired, and evidently irritated by the retreat.

Somebody broke the windows of a gastronomical shop, and the mob rushed in in search of foodstuffs. This was a signal, as it were, for a general rush to plunder. Broken panes resounded through the air, locks were smashed by the butt-ends of the rifles, and doors flung open. The soldiers took whatever they could lay their hands on. One witnessed extraordinary scenes. One of the soldiers donned an evening coat a silk hat and marched thus, with a concentrated mien, side by side with his comrades. Another soldier was carrying a large piece of calico, and a third a barometer. Heaven alone knows what they wanted all these things for. It was obvious that they would have to throw away all these things after two or three miles. It was solely a case of irresponsibility which had impelled them to the plunder of things they did not need.

Of course the soldiers were soon joined by the riff-raff of the city population, who engaged in plundering the shops. Girls and women, old men and children, all took part in the same. By ten o'clock in the morning there was not a shop in Riga which had not been plundered. The pavements were covered with broken glass, paper, and other little.

EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES.

At 10-15 a terrific explosion took place, followed by another and a third. Those were the railway and pontoon bridges, which were being blown up. Clouds of splinters flew towards the old part of the city, where not a single pane of glass remained intact. In consequence of the concussion of the air the shells stored in the red-painted sheds near the bridges also began to explode, and several wooden buildings in the vicinity were razed to the ground. At twelve o'clock the fires began. It was chiefly the various depots and magazines containing enormous stocks which were set on fire, as the latter could not be carried away owing to the rapidity of the evacuation. Especially the suburbs suffered greatly from the fires, and several large factories were burnt to the ground. In the centre the incipient fires were extinguished by the municipal fire brigade as well as by the free German fire organisations. The station building, as well as that of the district court, were completely destroyed.

The first German troops appeared at Riga at 6-30 in the evening, coming from the Moscow suburb. They wore safety belts. Apparently they had swum across the Dvina near the island of Dalen. They passed through the streets in loose formation casting wild looks in every direction, as if they feared an ambush. On entering the city, and noticing the malauders pludering the shops, they fired several volleys in the air and at once began to disarm the deserters, the first party of whom they locked up in the Cathedral. The victors were met in the main streets by the local Germans with enthusiasm. Young ladies dressed in white threw flowers on them from the windows, while the elderly Germans greeted them as their saviours.

INVADERS' ORDERS.

On the following day (September 4), German cavalry and then the Bavarian Guards entered the city by the Petrograd highroad. Their commandant of the city immediately issued an order in three languages—German, Lettish, and Russian—(1) that the streets were to be cleared of all litter and glass within 24 hours and the city brought into a proper state; (2) that all deserters of the Russian army must, within three days, deliver their arms and present themselves to the commandant on pain of being treated as spies; (3) that the entire population must appear in the Commendatur to register themselves and to report upon their available stocks of foodstuffs; and (4) that no one was to come out in the streets after dark.

The Germans at once introduced maximum prices and the card system for all necessaries of life. They also immediately formed from among the prisoners labour battalions and sent them to do some trench work near the island of Oesel, where they are erecting strong fortifications. . . . Another page in the history of this unparalleled war of nations has been turned.

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PARSIS' TALL SCORING.

193 FOR 2 WICKETS.

D. KAPADIA'S BRILLIANT CENTURY.

HINDUS.		PARSIS.	
First Innings	252	First Innings	175
Second Innings (for 7 wkts.)	175	Second Innings (for 2 wkts.)	193
	427		368

The final match of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, between the Parsis and the Hindus, resulted yesterday in a draw. The Hindus resuming their second innings yesterday carried their overnight total to 175 for seven wickets, when they declared their innings closed. The Parsis then going in to bat a second time ran up a total of 193 for 2 wickets when time was called, the match thus resulting in a draw.

(By Our Special Representative.)

The Parsis once more proved their grit yesterday and they deserve the greatest credit for their splendid second-innings rally. The Hindu declaration, which was made at 12-20 p.m., left them with the task of making 252 runs in 220 minutes. The Parsis first made a bold bid for victory and knocked up 35 runs within 25 minutes before lunch time. But thereafter as the wicket continued to get worse and worse with the wear and tear of the game and the Hindu bowlers on the whole keping up a good length, the task was found to be an impossible one and they gave up the idea of forcing the pace. But though they gave up that attempt, they did not go to the other extreme of stonewalling as they had done on the previous day but played correct cricket, taking no risks but at the same time availing themselves of every opportunity that presented itself of scoring. They opened in a promising fashion, putting up 53 for the first wicket and though they lost the second wicket for an addition of only 8, they afterwards added 135 without loss and were thus able to run up a big total of 193 runs for the loss of only 2 wickets.

A MEMORABLE STAND.

The figures, big as they are, do not give an adequate idea of the greatness of the Parsis' splendid effort. The wicket was in the worst imaginable condition, playing all sorts of tricks, and the ball rising from the pitch in a most dangerous manner hit the batsmen time after time. Then again the Hindu bowlers maintained on the whole a fine length, Joshi especially getting a lot of work on the ball, and the fielding was very keen and smart. The Parsis under the circumstances achieved a remarkable success in making a total of 193 runs for the loss of only two wickets. Indeed the stand made by D. K. Kapadia and Dr. Kanga will go down in the history of these tournaments as one of the most memorable ever made. The two batsmen were more than two hours and a half at wicket, in which time they added no less than 135 runs, which must be considered a notable performance under all the circumstances of the bad wicket and good Hindu bowling. And the Hindu bowling was really good despite the tall Parsi scoring. Joshi, Naidu and Shivram bowled well. Loose deliveries were very few and far between, and Joshi in fact did not send down more than half a dozen such deliveries during all the time that he was delivering the attack. He maintained a grand length almost throughout, varying his pace with admirable judgment and occasionally sending down deliveries which required the most careful watching by batsmen. The splendid precision of his bowling may be judged from the fact that the total number of his 38 overs included no less than 14 maidens, and he bowled practically unchanged through the great stand made by Kapadia and Kanga, a fact which speaks volumes for the splendid stamina of the great Hindu bowler.

D. KAPADIA'S CENTURY.

D. Kapadia's brilliant and unconquered innings of 125 was by far the best batting performance given by any player in this year's tournament and will further rank among the greatest batting performances ever witnessed on the Bombay Esplanade. He met all the Hindu attack with superb confidence, giving a splendid exhibition of clean hard driving and daring pulls to leg, and during all his long stay at wicket—he was batting more than two hours and a half—he rarely made a faulty stroke and as to any positive chance he gave absolutely none. He made a number of pretty strokes and during the latter stage of yesterday's game he treated the spectators to some of the most attractive cricket ever seen in Bombay, and he richly deserved the tremendous ovation which he received when he reached his century and subsequently on his return to the pavilion. He lifted the Hindu bowlers over the boundary no less than three times, his other chief hits being eleven 4's and thirteen 3's. Kanga also played well. The Parsi Skipper was suffering from the effects of a sprained muscle of the leg, and yet he valiantly kept up the other end, enabling his brilliant colleague to score, and he himself allowed no opportunity to pass by of scoring wherever he could.

Next to D. Kapadia's, the next best ...ing display yesterday was given by ... The Hindu all-rounder gave a ...f chances, but apart from that he ...e cricket and contributed an ...nnings of 80, being unbeaten when the Hindus declared their innings closed.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

The Hindus resumed their second innings yesterday shortly after 11 a.m. the overnight not-outs Vithal and Naidu facing Vatcha and Daruwalla. They made a disastrous start, as the over-night total had been increased by only one when Vithal was finely held by Chothia at point off Vatcha (91—5—53.) Vithal had played capital cricket for his 53 which included four 4's and which was unmarred by a single chance. Pai, the Hindu skipper, joined Naidu, who was shortly after dropped by Chothia in slips off Daruwala. Naidu then hoisted the century amid cheering by getting a three off Daruwalla. 110 followed pretty quickly and then Naidu prettily put Daruwalla to leg for 4. At 119 Vajifdar relieved Daruwalla, and with his very first delivery, scattered Pai's wickets with a beautiful leg-break delivery (119—6—8.) own contribution was 70. Shivram responded by pulling Vatcha to the Esplanade Road boundary. The board showed 160, and Shivram prettily put Daruwalla to leg for 4. The batsmen continued to hit out, and 170 was quickly telegraphed. Naidu skied one of Vatcha's deliveries but Vajifdar dropped him in the long field. At 12-20 p.m. the Hindus declared their second innings closed, when they had made 175 runs for 7 wickets.

PARSIS' SECOND INNINGS.

At 12-35 p.m. the Parsis entered upon their second innings, D. K. Kapadia and Elichadana facing Joshi and Shivram. Kapadia opened brilliantly, driving Joshi to the northern boundary and next snicking him to the southern. 10 went up and Elchidana sent Joshi for 2. 20 followed and little later Kapadia telegraphed 30 by splendidly lifting Shivram over the southern boundary amid cheering. The Parsis had made 35 runs without loss, when an adjournment was made for luncheon at 1 p.m.

On the resumption after lunch, four byes came in, and then Elchidana with a single off Joshi put up 40 on the board. The batsman then sent Naidu, who bowled from the other end, for a single. The game was very dull at this stage, the bowlers maintaining a good length and the fielding being very keen. Joshi sent down one "maiden" over and Naidu two. Two singles then brought up the half century on the board. Three runs later the Parsis met with their first reverse, Joshi getting past Elchidana's defence with a well-pitched delivery (53—1—12). Driver, who joined D Kapadia, lost his wickets in attempting to turn Naidu to leg (58—2—2). Kanga, the Parsi skipper, now joined D. Kapadia, who finely hit Josi to the Waudby Road boundary, signalling 60, and next magnificently hit Naidu for 4. Kanga now opened his account by placing Joshi to leg for a single. At 68 Wagle took up the attack from Naidu, Kapadia pulling the new bowler to square leg for 4 and sending up 70 on the board. D. Kapadia then reached his half century amid cheering, which was renewed on Kanga finely pulling Wagle to square leg for 4, and telegraphing 80. Kanga again sent the same bowler to the Waudby Road boundary. At 88 Shivram was entrusted with the attack in place of Joshi at the northern end, and Naidu replaced Wagle at the Gymkhana end.

D. Kapadia then splendidly lifted Naidu over the southern boundary, and the ball being lost, another had to be requisitioned. He next sent up the century amid loud cheering by hitting Shivram for 2, his own contribution at this stage being 60. The old ball was at length found. At 108 D. Kapadia now treated the spectators to most attractive cricket, sending Shivram first for 4, then lifting him over the southern boundary, and next cutting him for 2, altogether 13 runs being scored in the over. 180 was quickly telegraphed which was soon followed by 190. The Parsis had made 193 runs for 2 wickets, when stumps were drawn, the match thus ending in a draw.

Full scores are:

HINDU.

1st Innings.

V. V. Kantak c Kanga b Vatcha	35
P. Vithal c Chothia b Driver	35
V. P. Mehta b Vatcha	3
D. B. Deodher c Driver b Vatcha	10
S. M. Dalvi c Kapadia b Vajifdar	39
M. D. Pai (Capt.) b Vajifdar	75
C. K. Naidoo c F. Kapadia b Vajifdar	2
R. A. Wagle b Vajifdar	0
P. Shivram b Karanjia	8
B. M. Bhonsle c Chothia b Vatcha	29
S. M. Joshi not out	6
Extras	10
Total	252

2nd Innings.

V. V. Kantak c Chothia b Vatcha	8
P. Vithal c Chothia b Vatcha	53
B. M. Bhonsle c Driver b Vatcha	3
D. B. Devdher c Driver b Vatcha	0
S. M. Dalvi b Vajifdar	0
C. K. Naidu not out	80
M. D. Pai (Capt.) b Vajifdar	8
R. A. Wagle c Vajifdar b Daruwala	9
P. Shivram not out	12
V. P. Mehta and S. M. Joshi did not bat.	
Extras	2
*Total (for 7 wkts)	175

*Innings declared closed.

PARSIS.

1st Innings

S. M. Chohia c Joshi b Shivram	34
J. Elchidana c Shivram b Naidu	24
Dr. H. D. Kanga (Capt.) b Joshi	6
D. D. Driver c Devdher b Shivram	37
D. K. Kapadia c Pai b Shivram	30
S. Ghandhi b Joshi	1
H. Vajifdar b Joshi	6
F. Kapadia c Naidu b Joshi	2
H. B. Karanjia St. Naidu b Joshi	4
M. B. Vatcha c Bhonsle b Joshi	1
P. H. Daruwala not out	1
Extras	29
Total	175

2nd Innings.

D. K. Kapadia not out	125
J. Elchidana b Joshi	12
D. D. Driver b Naidu	2
Dr. H. D. Kanga (Capt.) not out	29
The rest did not bat.	
Extras	25
Total (for 2 wickets)	193

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hindus—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Vatcha	38	75	11	4
Daruwala	28	75	5	0
Karanjia	8	25	0	1
Driver	8	27	0	1
Vajidar	18	40	5	4

Karanjia bowled one "no-ball."

Hindus—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kanga	2	1	1	0
Vatcha	31	78	5	4
Daruwalla	18	52	1	1
Vajifdar	13	23	4	2
Karanjia	2	9	0	0
Driver	4	10	1	0

Parsis—1st Innings

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Joshi	38	57	14	6
Shivram	27	41	15	3
Naidu	16	34	2	1
Dalvi	2	11	1	0
Wagle	3	3	0	

Parsis—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Joshi	38	76	14	1
Shivram	19	36	6	0
Naidu	18	32	7	
Wagle	3	18	0	
Bhonsle	4	6	1	

Wagle bowled 3 "no-balls" and Bhonsle 4.

Umpires: Capt. G. Weigall and Shums A. Tyebji.

HINDUS DECLARE.

Shivram now partnered Naidu, and Vatcha replaced Driver. Naidu now hit out, sending Vatcha first for 4 and next for 2 and telegraphed 150, to which his Wagle, the next man in, put up 120 on the board with a single off Vajifdar, whom Naidu now finely turned to leg for 3, and the batsman shortly after reached his half century amid cheering. Wagle at this stage lifted one of Vatcha's deliveries, which the bowler dropped. 130 was soon signalled, and Chothia, who was skipping the side in place of Kanga, who had retired from the field on account of a sprained muscle of the leg, now put on Driver to bowl in place of Vatcha at the northern end. The new bowler sent down a "maiden" over to Wagle, who in the bowler's next over finely drove him to the boundary and 140 appeared on the board. At 142 Daruwalla was again entrusted with the attack in place of Vajifdar, and shortly after he had Wagle caught by Vajifdar in slips (147—7—9).

Josh again took up the attack, Kanga sending him for 2 and 110 appearing on the board. Shivram now bowled from the other end in place of Naidu, and Kapadia a little late glanced Joshi to leg for 4. 120 went up shortly after and a little later 130 appeared on the board. The Parsis had made 136 for 2 wickets, when play was adjourned for tea.

D. KAPADIA'S BRILLIANT CENTURY.

On the resumption after the tea interval, the Parsis had 60 minutes at their disposal in which to make 117 runs to equalise. Bhonsle bowled from the Gymkhana end, Kanga finely hitting him to leg for 4. 140 showed on the board and a few singles and some byes brought up 150 amid cheering. D. Kapadia then twice sent Joshi to the boundary and reached his own century, which was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering. 160 now appeared on the board, and two runs later Shivram came on in place of Bhonsle. Kanga finely pulled Joshi to leg for 4 and next placed him in the same direction for 2. 170 was signalled.

TO-DAY'S INTERESTING FIXTURE.

EUROPEANS AND PARSIS VS. HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

The interesting fixture, arranged at the instance of H. E. Lord Willingdon, comes off at 11 a.m. to-day on the Esplanade, when the following teams will take the field:—

EUROPEANS AND PARSIS.

(1) Capt. G. Weigall (Capt.).
(2) Capt. L. Weigall.
(3) Mr. Fawcett.
(4) Mr. J. G. Adams.
(5) Capt. Laverton.
(6) Capt. Betham.
(7) Mr. M. B. Vatcha.
(8) Mr. D. K. Kapadia.
(9) Mr. H. Vajifdar.
(10) Mr. N. M. Dinshaw.
(11) Mr. M. P. Dastur.

HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

(1) Prince Sivajirao of Baroda (Capt).
(2) Mr. V. V. Kantak.
(3) Mr. Naidu.
(4) Mr. Shetye.
(5) Mr. P. Vithal.
(6) Mr. M. H. Visram.
(7) Mr. S. A. Aziz.
(8) Mr. Botawala.
(9) Mr. K. Tambuwala.
(10) Mirza Yusuf Beg.
(11) Mr. Syed.

The match should prove a most interesting one, as several Quadrangular players are participating in it. Whether it is to be a one-day or a two-days' fixture will be decided to-day before the game starts.

AWARD OF TROPHIES.

The Bombay Bar Gymkhana Silver Cup for the best batting performance has been awarded to Mr. D. K. Kapadia of the Parsi Eleven. The Silver Cup for the best bowling average will be awarded after a scrutiny of the bowling analysis of all those who have bowled in the Quadrangular Match.

PARSI AND HINDU TEAMS.

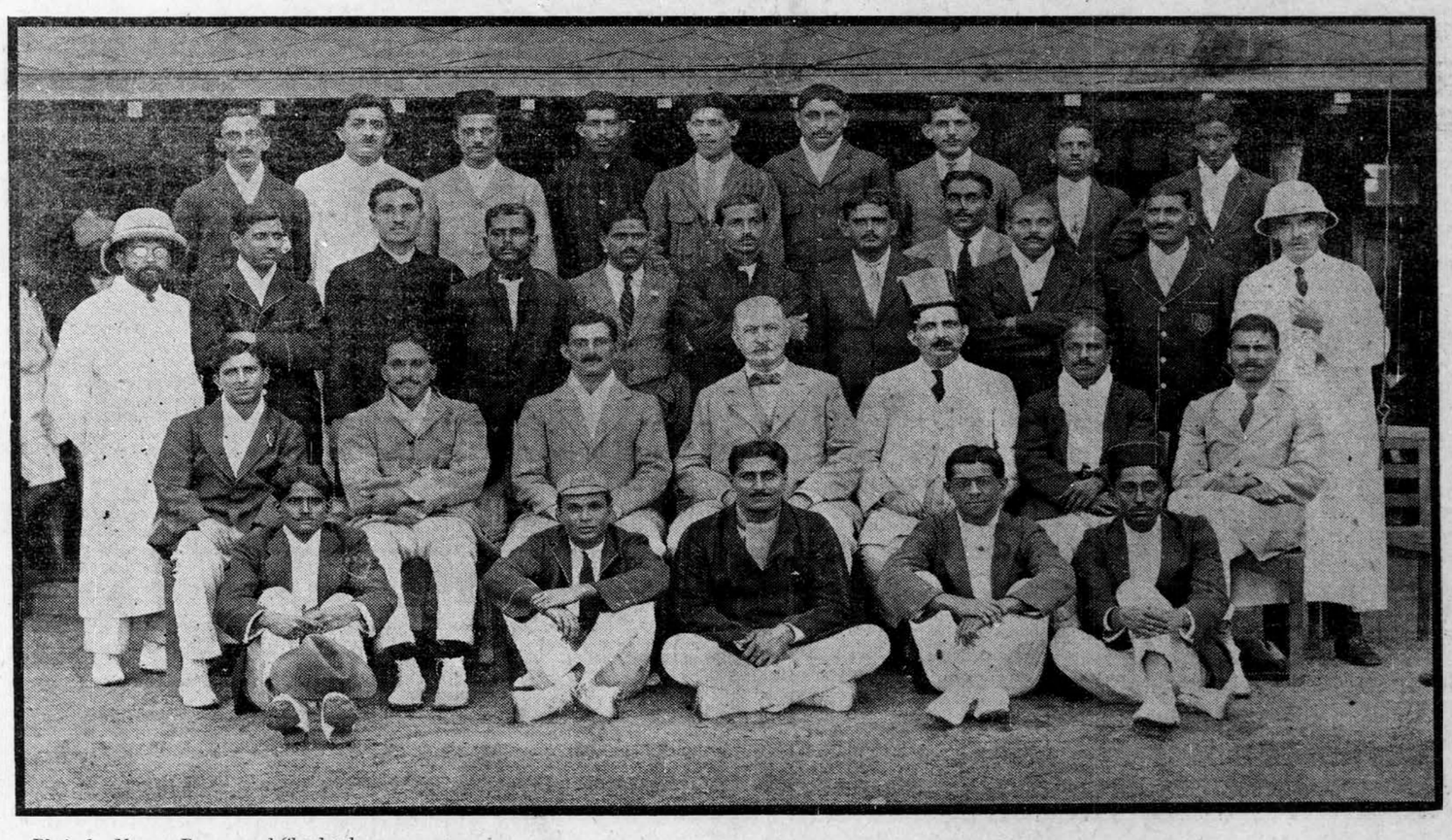

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Seated on the ground (from left to right): Mr. Mehta; Mr. V. V. Kantak; Mr. D. K. Kapadia; Mr. P. H. Daruwala and Mr. Bhonsle.

Seated (from left to right): Mr. S. M. Chothia; Mr. Wagle; Dr. H. D. Kanga, (Capt.); Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson (President, Bombay Gymkhana); Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy (President, Parsi Gymkhana); Mr. M. D. Pai (Capt.) and Mr. D. B. Deodher.

Standing (from left to right): Mr. Shums A. Tyebji (Umpire); Mr. P. Vithal, Mr. M. J. M. Divecha (scorer); Mr. Dalvi; Mr. P. Ganpat; Mr. S. Ghandhi; Mr. Shetye; Mr. Naidu; Mr. S. M. Joshi; Mr. P. Shivram and Capt. G. Weigall (Umpire).

Standing (top row): Mr. D. D. Driver, Mr. J. Elchidana; Mr. M. H. Chanda Rana; Mr. F. Kapadia; Mr. H. Vajifdar; Mr. N. M. Dinshaw; Mr. M. P. Dastur; Mr. S. Parekh (scorer) and Mr. Karanjia.

A PROSCRIBED LEAFLET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

In the Calcutta "Gazette" under the Indian Press Act the Governor-in-Council declares to be forfeited to his Majesty, all copies, wherever found of a leaflet printed in English entitled "From the Secretary, Home Department, Indian Revolutionary Committee, Camp," addressed "To the Princes and People of India" beginning with the words "Brothers, in view of the visit of Mr. Montagu" and ending with the words "Indian Revolutionary Committee," and all copies of all other documents containing the matter of the said leaflet, on the ground that the said leaflet contains exhortations to rebel against the British Government, and to commit murder.

Opinions of the Day.

Bureaucratic Petty-Mindedness.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika."—A Government cannot afford to be petty-minded. It should be always above personal likes and dislikes. It is a well-known fact that there is not now much love lost between Mr. Horniman of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the Bombay authorities. But that is no reason why the latter should take advantage of their official position to take their revenge on him. From an Associated Press telegram, it will be seen that Mr. Horniman was to have addressed a gathering of the students of the Poona Agricultural College on December 8. As a matter of fact he was invited to do so by the Principal of the College, Dr. Harold Mann himself. He was preparing to proceed to Poona when the Principal wired him to say that the Government had prohibited him from allowing Mr. Horniman to address the students. Did the Government of Bombay really fear that Mr. Horniman would preach sedition to the students or ask them to rise against the constituted authorities? The bureaucracy is very jealous about its prestige. But nothing hurts it more surely than this spiteful conduct on its part.

An Elaborate Hoax.

"Young India":—From one point of view, at any rate, the bureaucratic treatment of Moslem feeling and sentiment cannot be regretted. It will help to convince any but the most denationalized in the Moslem camp that the Mussulman of India is no longer the "favourite wife" of the bureaucrat. The old bigamous bureaucrat who uttered this crude sentiment has become a convert to national monogamy and is proclaiming in the decline of his age, its great virtues. But the "younger" bureaucrats who still persist in being "unredeemed" have through sheer ineptitude and stupidity, lost the love of both the wives—the "favoured" and the "unfavoured." The point is certainly of great importance from the national point of view and the action of officialdom towards the Moslem League and some of its branches in the provinces ought to go far to convince the masses among our Mussalman brethren that the notion which prevailed in the past that their community was the "favoured" among the officials was an elaborate hoax.

Bengal Ignored.

"The Englishman":—If the first appointments made in India to the newly created Order of the British Empire "for services in connection with the war" were any indication the casual observer would run away with the idea that India as a whole had not done very much, whilst the exclusion of Bengal from all participation in the list might lead him to suppose that Bengal had done nothing at all. A less imposing list it would be difficult to conceive. The first list of appointments to the new Order in the United Kingdom was very generous and comprehensive, but the first Indian list seems to have been rigidly restricted. Those who have been selected for inclusion have doubtless fully deserved the honour, but we should be greatly surprised if even a casual survey of the war workers of India, could not produce dozens of names of men and women who have done quite as well or probably much better. The 'ignoring of Bengal, however, is most pointed. Surely someone could be found who had sufficiently distinguished himself or herself in war work to be included in the first list. But other provinces have not been treated much more generously. If a better list could not have been made up it would have been wiser not to have published one at all until those who are responsible for it have more time to devote to the war and to workers for the war than to politics and politicians.

A Classical Retort.

"Madras Mail":—They are a little old-fashioned in the Punjab Legislative Council and do not disdain the art of apt quotation. Some of the speakers give point to their oratory by quoting Persian proverbs and aphorisms, which are recorded in the proceedings in the Persian character. One gentleman, pleading for larger salaries for the teachers of Oriental classical languages, Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit, in schools, drew from the Director of Public Instruction an admission that these men were insufficiently paid. It was explained, however, that a scheme for improving their prospects had been delayed in connection with a much larger scheme of educational department reform. The mover of the resolution immediately retorted with a neat and pithy Persian proverb which, being translated, runs: "By the time the medicine is brought from Irak the man bitten by the snake will die."

Favouritism in Government Contracts.

"Sanj Vartaman":—Preferential treatment to European firms is one of the saddest of sad episodes in the industrial life of the country. Nothing has killed Indian industries more surely than this want of countenance from higher quarters. Industrial commissions and industrial fancy bazaars and shows are all good in their own way, but unless the Government is prepared in the near future to change its angle of vision in this particular direction, there is so much time, money and energy wasted. We are not so foolish as to suggest that for each and every kind of enterprise, Government help is essential or even necessary, but we do suggest that if once an enterprise is launched and is struggling for want of help, Government must extend a helping hand to tide over the present difficulties and that Government must help a concern which having succeeded under great difficulties is handicapped for want of funds or proper patronage. It is the system of Government patronage in the shape of bounties that has done so much to foster the stupendous industries of our arch-enemies. These Government doles have enabled German goods to penetrate to each and every corner of the globe. If for such a highly industrially organised country, government help is necessary, how much essential is it for poor India whose foot even now rest hardly beyond the first step of the industrial adder!

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, December 13, 1917.

CHILDREN IN FACTORIES.

Some attention was recently drawn to the condition of factory workers and to the Labour problem generally during the sittings of the Industrial Commission in Bombay. It might have been expected that considerable light on this subject would have been thrown by the annual report on the working of the Indian Factories Act for the year 1916 and the Government Resolution thereon just issued. Unfortunately those who are entrusted with the task of enforcing the Act and of drafting the Resolution do not yet seem to have realised the importance of their task to anything like an adequate extent. There are few questions which present such a fascinating subject of study as that relating to the present and, particularly, the future of Labour in the organisation of the State as well as of industry, if regard is had to recent happenings and anticipated developments in Western countries. A subject of such great importance and absorbing interest is treated in a most perfunctory manner in the report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and in the Government Resolution on it.

The Governor-in-Council "is pleased to note that greater attention was devoted by district officers to the inspection of factories, while the inspection work of the regular officers of the department was satisfactorily performed." It is, however, observed that a few of the seasonal factories still escaped inspection and the Government are constrained to emphasise the obvious, that in their opinion every factory regulated by the Act, whether perennial or seasonal, should be inspected at least once a year by the whole-time Inspectors. Among the principal aims of the Factories Act is to safeguard the health of the workers. In this connection, it is unfortunate that, under the facile excuse of war, Government have not been able to make any advance in procuring further data for the purpose of fixing a suitable standard of ventilation in factories, with the result that resort is being had to half-measures to reduce the temperature and to improve the ventilation where the discomfort of workers is obviously due to neglect in this respect. Considerable emphasis was laid by representatives of the mill industry, in giving evidence before the Industries Commission, on the fact that the workman of to-day is earning a better wage, with greater ease, owing to the higher rates paid per pound of outturn, than those of a few years ago. According to the Chief Inspector of Factories, however, the statements of wages for skilled and unskilled labour obtained from factories in Bombay and Ahmedabad are not, when compared with figures for past years, of much use as an indication of any improvement in the condition of the average worker. "The pay sheets," as he says, "merely show the monthly earnings of the workers, but it is not possible to obtain the relative capacity of the operatives as workers during the periods to which these figures refer, and the quality of the outturn at the time, in regard to fine or coarse goods, is also an unknown quantity." Again, the importance of the factor of the increased and increasing cost of living does not seem to have been realised by those who allow themselves to be carried away by the notion that the "mill-hand" is much better paid than he deserves.

The employment of children in factories has never been attended with success to the material or moral progress of any country. It may have benefitted industry for some time. But it has sapped the vitality of a considerable section of the population and immensely hampered their intellectual emancipation. In England, as we know, the employment of children is now being abolished. In this country employers are not wanting who insist that child labour is essential to the development of industry. What the actual conditions of this employment are is amply indicated in the report and, we are confident, not sufficiently realised by such employers. Thus the Collector of Bombay, who forwards the report to Government, has little doubt that "a good many children certified as half-timers really do a full day's work." It seems, according to him, "probable that there are a good many more certificates granted than there are children employed, and this means that in some cases a child gets two certificates under different names enabling him to work at one mill for half the day and at another mill for the other half." This is a chronic scandal and, as Government observe, no system of certification can be effective without the co-operation of the employer of child labour and the steady increase in the number of children employed points to the conclusion that no sustained effort is being made by the mill-owners either to wean them from their migratory tendencies or to promote their educational development. What shall it profit industry and the community, one may well ask, if they gain something by the employment of children and sacrifice, in the process, the health and the future of the latter? In fact, the general condition under which the mill operatives work in Bombay—and apart from the increase in the number of children employed, the continued rise in the number of women employees is an alarming symptom—is entirely unsatisfactory—especially in regard to facilities for proper literary and technical education. "This is a question," Government observe, "which is likely to attract considerable public attention in the near future and the time has come, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, for the mill-owners to combine together to grapple seriously with the pressing problems of housing, sanitation, ventilation and education, upon which the future of the industry so largely depends." Even more important is the future of the race. And in this regard a greater duty lies on the Government to realise that the time has come for the enactment of a Workman's Compensation Act, the shortening of the working day,—especially for women,—the raising of the minimum age limit of employment of children and, above all, for the introduction of compulsory and free education.

BROWBEATING STILL.

"You are a lawyer, are you not?" The question was put to Mr. Lala Harikishen Lal by Sir Francis Stewart, during the course of the oral examination of the witness on Tuesday at Lahore. It was no spirit of friendly curiosity touching the profession or the means of livelihood of Mr. Lal that prompted the President of the Commission to address this strange inquiry. Read in the context, the question simply means: "How can you make such reckless charges against Anglo-Indian officials and non-officials? You surely do not realise what you say." The allegation of Mr. Lal was made in the open, but there is no report that the charge was investigated. He said that "conspiracies were set up on the part of officials and non-officials with a determined effort to destroy banking enterprises. They did not want Indian banking to flourish." Again, "Government officers were in the hands of Anglo-Indian banks." He had information of this. A more startling challenge could not be made. The indictment was made by a man who courted full inquiry. There, however, the matter seems to have ended.

We have remarked that Sir Thomas Holland's disposition to exclude important inquiries as outside the terms of reference misses the spirit in which the Commission should proceed and even violates the terms of reference themselves. A case for inquiry seems also to excite the new President into the assumption of magisterial airs when he examines witnesses. Much has been said about the scope of Government aid in the development of industries. Government assistance can come, chiefly by the initiation of state industries, the grant of bounties, the maintenance of a favourable fiscal policy (this unhappily is not a term of reference), the encouragement of capital, and by the purchase of home-products. It is useless to inquire if we could not get detailed and concrete findings on each of these subjects pertaining to Government aid. The investigation should necessarily involve criticisims of the error and inadequacy of present Government policy. In Bombay, the challenge of Mr. Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy regarding the disposition of contracts was evaded and was productive of nothing except an explosion of temper on the part of Sir Thomas Holland. The policy of Government officials concerning banking enterprises and the facilities of capital has now been impugned by another responsible man and Sir Thomas's successor merely appears scandalised and asks, "you realise that you are bringing grave charges?" We must say plainly that, unless a full inquiry is made as to allegations brought by responsible people, the findings of the Commission will lose most of their value. The Indian public are entitled to know whether or not Indian industries are unfairly treated by Government officials, as has been roundly alleged. Investigations made hitherto reveal patient assiduity on the part of the Commission to nurse platitudes, but less anxiety exhaustively to find out concrete facts. For example, a large part of the oral examinations in Bombay was on the question whether primary education improved the skill of workers and craftsmen. The matter is not likely to cause violent disagreement in any quarters where common sense is not at a premium. The time spent on the pursuit of that meticulous piece of research might have been with benefit partly devoted to the investigation of actual abuses. No one is interested to be presented in the end with, what may prove to be, a collection of copy-book maxims about industrial economics. The Commission prefers to detect the obvious and misses opportunities for discovering the disabilities that actually exist. More than that, it should be remembered that in the result we want reliable findings, and unless charges of invidious distinction and preferential treatment are exhaustively investigated, the report will not command public confidence. It may record facts, but not all the facts, and thus run the risk of being a failure. When serious disabilites are alleged, the President exhibits an agility for the motion, peculiar to crabs. Ineffective generalisations, on the other hand, are welcomed. This trick of hunting with the hounds and running with the hare will not elicit the full information about industrial enterprises the public demands. We do not require a document which will in effect say "Self-help is the best help; persevere." We do not need a Commission to tell us that. What we want is a full and unbiassed report of the evidence available. The policy of browbeating witnesses and burking inquiry when unpleasant revelations are imminent, will not lead us far in the quest.

THE JINGO SNIPERS.

The "Morning Post" has been so lavishly quoted in the course of the campaign against reform in India, that we are obliged to continue to expose the vulgarity and stupidity of its attacks on everybody in England who dares to associate himself with criticism of the present system in India, in order that it may be realised that this one-time organ of the aristocracy is now merely the vent-pipe of a small clique of vulgar jingoes, who represent all that is worst in British Society and polities. The Secretary of State, it wrote on October 19th, is "one of the gods of Democracy," and therefore it is not surprising that he should look upon himself as "the divine producer of calm in India" who has only to appear with his Mahatma, Mrs. Besant, to procure a miraculous cessation of all strife in India.

The Government, which had interned Mrs. BESANT so as to produce a calm, releases MRS. BESANT in order "to secure a tranquil atmosphere." Unlike the lady of the barometer, she produces good weather whether she is inside or out. This "tranquil atmosphere" cannot, however, be produced by the apparition of MRS. BESANT alone. Just as it was necessary for the halcyon birds to mate before they could produce a fortnight of fine weather on the Mediterranean Sea so it is necessary for Mr. MONTAGU to join Mrs. BESANT before they can build their nest upon the now troubled waters of the Bay of Bengal (Sic). What a beautiful picture!

Does it comfort us, this picture of Mr. MONTAGU and Mrs. BESANT sitting together on the lotos-flower of calm? We would like to say that it does. But our knowledge both of India and Democracy prevents us from hoping and believing too much. As for India, it respects strength in a Government and despises weakness—despises above all things that only cringe which appears to be Mr. MONTAGU's notion of governing a dependency. As for Democracy, it is a potent inoculation for a people unsalted by political experience. Mr. MONTAGU's friends in Russia are not adding to the confidence we might otherwise feel in what is called free institutions for Eastern nations. Even a well-salted country like our own, where Democracy has been endemic for generations, suffers sometimes from its recurring fevers. How much more unhappy may India be if the new infection sweeps over her like a raging epidemic? We confess that we tremble for the safety of our own people in such an experiment..

This outburst of mixed metaphors concludes with the assertion that it is "a disgraceful thing that our Government should rashly enter upon such a perilous project in times when any change of policy suggests that weakness which is fatal in the East."

The Daily Express and the "Evening Standard" are the latest recruits to the ragged army of snipers of which the "Morning Post" and the "Madras Mail" are in joint command. The latter publishes a column article from "P. and O." in which an element of truth unexpectedly occurs. To govern India on German lines (we are told) would take a hundred thousand Civil servants and an army of a million German soldiers. The writer is quite oblivious, however, of the moral which he conveys after much wild talk about "political huckstering." He tells Mr. Montagu that he knows little or nothing about the governing of orientals and warns him that unless he is very careful indeed" he will find that "he is up against a very much bigger thing than the irresponsible clatter and chatter of a few irresponsible Indians." The "Express" adopts a less truculent tone, it pleads that" India is an old civilisation, rich with traditions, and it requires a gentle touch."

If it is Mr. MONTAGU's intention while in India to press a button and declare "this country now truly self-governing," as if he were laying the foundation-stone of a Masonic temple, it would be well not only for his friends but for the Prime Minister to extend a staying hand. The gradual extension of authority and power in native hands has been so satisfactory that it would be more than a pity to have all the good work disrupted by a well-meaning but anxious-to-get-on Minister.

On the other hand the "Globe" would seem to be beginning to feel ashamed of the company which is has been keeping. The suggestion it says that Mr. Montagu is being attacked in the London Press because he is a Liberal or because he is a Jew is simply ridiculous This must be disconcerting for the "Morning Post" which has not been ashamed to use both these avenues of assault.

Notes of the Day.

The Public and "The Bombay Chronicle."

We desire to express our appreciation of and thanks for the many evidences we have been offered during the past two days of public confidence in ourselves and indignation at the action taken in demanding security from "The Bombay Chronicle." To those who are impatiently looking for some expression of our own opinion on the subject, we can only say, that they will get it in good time.—and without reserve! But, as the question of the Magistrate's powers in the matter is to be argued in the Police Court. we think it desirable—though this does not affect the merits of the justice of the action taken—to defer any comment we may have to make, until that question is decided. We also desire to acknowledge the kindness of those who have expressed a desire to take the burden of security off our shoulders. That is also a matter which may be deferred for the present.

The Allies and Russia.

Most important pronouncements on the war situation have been made during the course of this week from responsible quarters. Of these, the address which Sir George Buchanan, British Ambassador, delivered in Petrograd before the representatives of the Russian press is pre-eminently calculated to clear the situation a good deal. Sir George Buchanan welcomed the opportunity to appeal to Russian democracy against those who wilfully misrepresented the policy of Britain. Much speculation has been rife as regards the attitude of the Allies towards the recent Russian efforts to secure peace. That attitude was clearly defined by Lord Robert Cecil, when he declared the other day, that Russia would place herself outside the comity of the Allied nations by making a separate peace with Germany in spite of the agreement of September 1914.

Principles of a Democratic Peace.

That, however, is not all. There are higher considerations which render that result inevitable. They are, as Sir George Buchanan said, the principles of a democratic peace, "a peace which accords with the wishes of smaller and weaker nationalities, which repudiates the idea of extracting plunder from conquered enemies under the name of war indemnities, or of incorporating in great empires the territories of reluctant populations." This is the peace which both the Allies and the Russian democracy long for. The difference is as regards the methods.

The Cart Before the Horse.

The Council of Peoples' Commissaries, in whose hands is now placed the destiny of Russia, are mistaken in thinking that they can secure this peace by asking for an immediate armistice to be followed by an agreement. This is, Sir George Buchanan very aptly said, putting the cart before the horse. The Allies, on the contrary, "desire to arrive first at a general agreement in harmony with their declared aims, and then to secure an armistice." The fact that not a word has been said by any German statesman showing that the ideals of Russian democracy are shared by the German Emperor or his Government demonstrates that such a general agreement is not possible at present. On the other hand, as far as the Allies are concerned, it is not possible to conceive any situation arising in which, as Mr. Churchill said on Tuesday, the war shall be prolonged one unnecessary day solely through the question of territorial gain.

Russia Re-Awakening.

"The British Empire," Mr. Churchill said, "will be satisfied when Prussian militarism has been unmistakably beaten and the German people saved from the evil spirit of militarism." It is satisfactory that signs are not wanting to show that the masses of Russia have again begun to perceive this. As recent telegrams state, they are becoming increasingly disgusted with the Bolsheviks' methods. It is especially noteworthy that the Central Committees of most Socialist and Peasant parties have already issued a manifesto declaring against separate peace and denouncing the Maximalists' high-handedness in negotiating a separate armistice without the approval of the people or consulting the Allies.

"Intolerable Interference with Liberty."

Mr. Bonar Law announced in the Commons in mail week that the Government were "considering the suppression of questions to Ministers the subject-matter of which was calculated to injure the national interest in time of war." There can be no doubt that questions of the character referred to should be suppressed. But the point is, who is to decide what questions "are calculated to injure national interests?" Ministers themselves can certainly not to be trusted to do this. Fortunately in the Speaker the House of Commons possesses an authority in whom all have confidence and to whom discretionary power in the matter of questions can be entrusted. And it is not surprising that the proposal to transfer this power to the Government has met with vigorous protest. As the "Daily News" writes:—

The decision of Mr. Lowther, or any successor whom the House may in due time elect, would command the universal concurrence of the House. Any transfer of the Speaker's functions to a War Cabinet consisting of Mr. George, Lord Milner, Lord Curzon and Sir Edward Carson should be vigorously resisted as an intolerable interference with the liberties of the nation's House.

CONCERT AT DEOLALI.

For the benefit of the "Our Day" Fund, there has been a Committee of ladies and gentlemen who have worked untiringly and with commendable enthusiasm.

The first item on the programme was a spirited selection by the Convalescent Section Band under the baton of Bandmaster Herbert. Following upon a catchy opening chorus, Miss Roberts sang with much feeling and charm "A Little Maiden." Her successor was Captain Cairns who rendered that popular selection from "Gipsy Love"—"Love and Wine" with inspiring fervour. There was the hall mark of the true artist in Miss Anderson's "Marching with the Band." Captain Doorly's success was achieved by originality in his comicalities and witticisms. Major O. H. C. Molony rendered "When my ship comes sailing home." Lovers of dancing liked the performance of the Misses Anderson and Coventry. L.-Cpl. James sang to considerable success and Sgt. Knight and Sgt. Cronow rare good in a Western dialect duet. The finale was a humorous episode in which Miss Roberts. Miss Anderson and Captain Doorly participated.

The concert was under the distinguished patronage of the General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade and the Commandant of the Station.

AERIAL DUELS.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS RAID.

RAILWAY JUNCNION BOMBED BY BRITISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., Dec. 12.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué to-night says:—The Sherwood Foresters made a successful raid this afternoon west of Hulluch, taking a number of prisoners. A hostile raiding party was repulsed early this morning south of Armentieres.

The enemy's aeroplanes were particularly active on Monday west of Cambrai. They repeatedly attacked our artillery and machines. Our aeroplanes dropped many bombs and fired many machinegun rounds at villages, hutments and trenches. Three German aeroplanes were brought down and two driven down. Three of ours are missing.

Our machines in fine weather this morning started with the purpose of bombing certain factories in Germany. They found their objectives obscured by clouds, but seeing a clear gap further to the north-east they proceeded thither and recognised a large railway junction north-east of Pirmasens and bombed it. All our machines returned.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED NEAR LA VACQUERIE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 13

In this afternoon's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—We made a successful raid last night in the neighbourhood of Pontruet, north-westward of St. Quentin. We repulsed a local attack northward of Lavacquerie.

BRITISH BOMB OOSTACKER AERODROME.

ALSO BRUGES DOCKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec 12.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 13

The Admiralty states that naval aircraft on Monday night dropped many tons of bombs on Oostacker aerodrome and Bruges docks. The results of the former were difficult to observe, but fire started at the latter place. All machines returned.

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., Dec. 12.

Last night's French communiqué reported moderate reciprocal artillery activity on a greater part of the front.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY BETWEEN BRENTA AND PIAVE.

ENEMY SANGUINARILY REPULSED IN CAPOSILE REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 8-0 a.m., Dec. 12.

An Italian communiqué says artillery activity on the whole front is intense especially between Brenta and the Piave. We sanguinarily repulsed a powerful attempt to retake the positions in the Caposile region.

ITALIAN LIGHT CRAFT.

SINK HOSTILE BATTLESHIP WIEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec 12.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 13

An Italian official communiqué says:—"Our light craft on Sunday night, penetrating the obstructions above and below water, entered Trieste and discharged four torpedoes against two warships of the Monarch class. All exploded and the battleship, Wien was sunk. Our vessels returned safely in spite of the enemy's torpedoes and intense fire."

PANAMA DECLARES WAR ON AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., Dec. 12.

Panama has declared war on Austria-Hungary and the Austrians have been interned. The canal zone is now cleared of the Austrians and Germans.

FRENCH EX-PREMIER CAILLAUX.

ACCUSED OF TREASON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 12.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., Dec. 12.

At the instance of the Military Governor of Paris the Chamber is considering the prosecution of ex-Premier Caillaux, who is accused of treason in dealings with the enemy and pacifist propaganda. A committee will be appointed to decide whether he shall be tried by court-martial or the Senate.

The Chamber is also considering the prosecution of Deputy Loustalot, who is accused of dealings with the enemy. He is alleged to have met the ex-Khedive of Egypt in a neutral country.

Government informed the Chamber that the Military Governor of Paris had requested immediate withdrawal of Caillaux's Parliamentary privilege.

HERO OF JERUSALEM

CONGRATULATED BY HIS MAJESTY.

A NOBLE ACHIEVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Dec. 12.

It is officially announced that the King has sent a message to General Allenby saying that the occupation of Jerusalem will be received throughout the Empire with the greatest satisfaction. "I heartily congratulate you and all ranks on the success. The achievement is a fitting sequel to the troops' hard marching and fighting and the organisation by which difficulties of supply and transport and water were overcome. I rejoice that skilful dispositions preserved intact the Holy Places."

UNIVERSAL REJOICINGS IN UNITED KINGDOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Dec. 12.

The evening papers give prominence to the historical associations of Jerusalem, the capture of which has aroused general satisfaction in all quarters irrespective of religious belief. The "Te Deum" was sung in the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster, where the big bell was rung for the first time for three years. The occupation is regarded as being of first class political importance, in addition to having considerable military significance.

"A GREAT MORAL BRITISH VICTORY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 12.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., Dec. 12.

A telegram to the "Koelnische Volkszeitung" admits that the capture of Jerusalem is a great moral British victory.

FUTURE OF JERUSALEM.

NOT TO BE DEFINED UNTIL END OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., Dec. 12.

The news of the fall of Jerusalem is received with unmixed satisfaction. Newspapers particularly emphasise the passage in the King's message to General Allenby regarding the solicitude shown for the Holy Places, contrasting this with the ruthless German methods.

The capture of the city is regarded as a heavy blow to Germany's projects in the Near East and as an emancipation of Moslems, Jews and Christians from the Turco-German yoke.

"The Times" says:—It is understood that Jerusalem will be garrisoned by British, French and Italian forces with a British military governor. The British flag will fly at Jerusalem, while French and Italian flags will fly over the respective properties of the two nations. The future position of Jerusalem will not be defined until the end of the war.

SPECIAL SERVICES IN THE COUNTRY.

To-day's celebrations of the capture of the city included a "Te Deum" at St. Paul's, which has never been so crowded at an unofficial service since the war began, a special service at the Liverpool Central Synagogue and ringing of bells at the Roman Catholic church at Taunton.

ALLIED SUBJECTS OF MILITARY AGE.

REGULATION PROHIBITING EMPLOYMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Dec. 11.
Recd. 8-0 a.m., Dec. 12.

A regulation is being issued prohibiting employment in Australia of Allied subjects of military age.

CASUALTIES IN HALIFAX.

RELIEF SUPPLIES BEING RUSHED IN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HALIFAX, Dec. 11.
Recd. 8-0 a.m., Dec. 12.

Twelve hundred are known to be dead, two thousand are missing and eight thousand injured as the result of the explosion. Terrific storms of snow and rain are greatly augmenting the sufferings of the victims. Those without homes have been quartered in tents, barracks, private residences and public buildings. Relief supplies of all kinds are being rushed in.

CONTROL OVER NONFERROUS METALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. 7-50 p.m., Dec. 12.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Bill to prevent enemy firms or firms subject to enemy financial influence from trading in nonferrous metals for a period after the war, by 102 votes to 79.

GERMAN HANKERING FOR PEACE.

OVERTURE THROUGH NEUTRAL CHANNEL

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd 12-10 p.m., Dec. 12.

In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour stated that in September last the Government received from Germany a communication sent through a neutral diplomatic channel that Germany would be glad to make a communication to the British Government regarding peace

The Government replied that they were prepared to receive any communication Germany desired to make to them and discuss it with the Allies. The Government informed France, Italy Japan, Russia and the United States of the German suggestion and their reply. No answer has been returned and no other official communication received.

ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

GERMAN RELUCTANCE TO EVACUATE RUSSIAN ISLANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 11.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Dec. 12.

A Berlin semi-official announcement states that in the recent armistice negotiations the Russian conditions were "astonishingly far-reaching, considering Russia's military situation."

The announcement says that Germany could not agree to evacuate the islands in the Gulf of Riga and withdraw troops from the eastern front for six months, which Russia demanded. However, after further discussion agreement was reached except on the question of the evacuation of the islands "which admits of no discussion."

The statement concludes:—in the ten days' truce, which was finally agreed upon, we see good augury for the future.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S VIEWS.

PARTIAL REPUDIATION BY HIS SON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 11.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., Dec. 12.

The Earl of Kerry, the eldest son of Lord Lansdowne and member of Parliament for West Derbyshire, declares in a letter to his constituents that his war aims do not coincide with the views expressed in Lord Lansdowne's letter, but rather with the sentiments in President Wilson's admirable speech. "I think more has been read into Lord Lansdowne's letter than was either in it or intended, but there were some passages to which I certainly cannot agree as long we are able to keep going and this I hope we shall do despite everything until victory is secured."

TROOPS IN TOGOLAND AND EAST AFRICA.

TO BE AWARDED SAME MEDAL AS IN OTHER THEATRES OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd 12-10 p.m., Dec. 12.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macpherson stated that the troops engaged in Togoland and East Africa would be awarded the same medal as would be given for services in the other theatres of war.

BILL FOR NEW VOTE OF CREDIT.

FOR £550 MILLIONS STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd 12-10 p.m., Dec. 12.

Mr. Bonar Law will introduce in the House of Commons to-morrow a vote of credit for £550 millions sterling making a total of £2,540 millions.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SHELLING SPANISH STEAMER.

PROTEST BY SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd 12-10 p.m., Dec. 12.

There is indignation in Spain owing to a German submarine shelling the Spanish steamer Claudio fifty miles off Finisterre, killing eight of the crew and injuring others seriously, also damaging the ship. The Spanish Government is protesting.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT ITALIAN HISTORIAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd 12-10 p.m., Dec. 12.

The death is announced of Signor Pasquale Villari, an eminent Italian historian.

WORLD'S SUPREME NEED.

THE ONLY PEACE THAT IS POSSIBLE.

MR. ASQUITH EMPHASISES ALLIES' AIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 1 a.m., Dec. 13.

Mr. Asquith speaking at Birmingham to-day, said that history would ask: "Was it worth Britain's while to enter the war?" He answered undoubtingly and unhesitatingly, "Yes," but only provided that the war ended in a peace securing the attainment of Britain's original purposes and containing in itself safeguards of its own permanence. Such a peace had become the world's supreme need and there was no greater enemy of humanity than anyone who by word or act made it more difficult to achieve.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S LETTER.

After affirming that he had nothing to take away from his recent speeches at Leeds and Liverpool with regard to Britain's war aims and that Dr. Wilson in his recent address to the Congress had arrived by the same route at practically the same conclusion, Mr. Asquith referred to Lord Lansdowne's letter. He paid a tribute to Lord Lansdowne's patriotism and declared that he had no more knowledge than any member of the Government of the letter until it was published and he had no responsibility whatever for its terms. He was of opinion that much of the criticism of the letter arose from reading into it meanings and intentions which he did not understand it to convey. He thought that Lord Lansdowne's main agreement was that the Allies, while making war vigorously for their purpose, should endeavour to make it increasingly clear to the world that our war aims were rational and unselfish, that they were the aims for which we entered the war and that by the attainment of them we were convinced that we might look for a durable peace, safeguarded by the conjoint authority of an international league. In the words of President Wilson, our aim was to bring into effective existence that partnership not merely of governments, but of peoples which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace.

Even now there was abundant evidence that the enemy peoples were kept in the dark with regard to our real purposes both for war and for peace, and he would continue to do what he could to raise the veil and let in, if possible, some rays of light. (Cheers.)

GERMANY'S EXISTENCE NOT THREATENED.

Mr. Asquith recalled his declaration in the Guildhall in November, 1914, that we would not sheathe the sword until the military domination of Prussia was wholly and finally destroyed. (Loud cheers.) He emphasises our agreement with Dr. Wilson's declaration that nobody threatened the existence or independence or peaceful enterprise of Germany. None of the Allies sought to prescribe the internal constitution and arrangements of future Germany. What we were concerned with was the system which enthroned force as sovereign authority and which held itself free in pursuit of its supposed interests, to falsify, deride or supersede, according to the exigencies of the hour, most solemn pacts. This system must end and Germany must learn, as we believe she is learning, that as a matter of business, apart from sentiment and ethics, the system does not pay. (Loud cheers.) We have not and we have no desire to have any quarrel, internecine and perpetual, with the German nation.

We acknowledge the contribution they have made and we believe will continue to make to the common stock of knowledge, research, invention and material and intellectual resource, but if there is to be a real and enduring pact, there must be something more than a paper document.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

Another misconception is that the Allies and especially Britain, are aiming at the destruction, for their own political and economic objects, of what is vaguely called, freedom of the seas. In time of peace the seas are open to the marine of all nations. What stipulation would Britain propose in peace terms to curtail or fetter this immemorial right? The formula can only be used to indicate a new limitation in time of war upon the belligerent rights of the Power which happens to command the sea.

INFAMOUS SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

No corresponding limitation was suggested for land war where existing conventions of the most solemn character had been systematically violated by the enemy. "It is worth considering whether something ought not to be done to secure the freedom of the seas from the prosecution of lawless and infamous submarine campaign with its ruthless sacrifice of innocent life. No peace will be worth the name which permits vested war to be carried on by other methods."

RECENT ARRAH RIOTS.

THIRTY-EIGHT ACCUSED SENTENCED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ARRAH, Dec. 11.

The Special Tribunal to-day convicted thirty-eight accused in connection with the recent riots and sentenced them to terms varying from twelve years' transportation to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

INDIA'S SPONSOR!

INDO-BRITISH ASSOCIATION FORMED.

LORD SYDENHAM AS CHAIRMAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Dec. 13.

The Indo-British Association, the formation of which was decided on at a meeting at Cannon Street Hotel on the 30th October, has been founded with Lord Sydenham as chairman and with him are associated Sir Charles Armstrong, Sir William Garth, Sir John Hewett, Sir Charles Macleod, Sir Vest Ridgeway and Sir Francis Younghusband and Messrs. James Duncan, A. D. Jackson, J. C. Shorrock and David Yule.

The following are the objects of the association:—

Firstly:—To oppose all measures tending to destroy or weaken the paramount authority of British rule in India, or to transfer power to a small oligarchy not representing the masses of the Indian people and having interests opposed to those of the masses.

Secondly:—To support all associations and individuals, Indian or British, working in accordance with this policy.

Thirdly:—To promulgate truth regarding the present political and economic conditions in India and to combat misrepresentations with regard to India.

Fourthly:—To promote and safeguard the financial, industrial, commercial and economic interests of India.

Fifthly:—Generally to promote the best interests, moral and material, of the people of India as a whole, and to support reforms which, subject to limitations stated in the first condition, have as their object to confer gradually increasing responsibilities upon loyal and representative Indians and to facilitate the training necessary to fit them for a larger share in the administration, having as its principal aim to secure the advancement of India.

STANDARD SHIPS AND TOTAL TONNAGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 11
Recd. 12-10 p.m., Dec. 12.

Sir Chiozza Money stated that up to November 30th seven standard ships of the total tonnage of 47,234 tons. had been completed and started on their voyages. A large number of others were being completed. One Ship had been sunk. The total new tounage completed in November was within measurable distance of the tonnage losses by enemy attacks.

CHEATING AND FORGERY.

ACCUSED GETS 3 YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

At the High Court Sessions to-day, Mr. Justice Richardson and a common jury disposed of the case in which A.J.C. Luff was charged with cheating and forgery. It appears that Mr. F. D. Boga, a colliery proprietor, lost a cheque book while travelling from Dhanbad to Howrah in June last. The accused obtained certain goods from Messrs. Whiteway Laidlaw and Co., by paying two cheques signing the name of Mr. Boga. The jury by a majority found the accused guilty and his Lordship sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency was present at the Cricket Match, Hindus v. Parsis, yesterday morning.

Their Excellencies attended the "Our Day" Race Meeting yesterday afternoon and in the evening witnessed the Naval and Military Display from the Bombay Gymkhana Club.

Mr. R. E. Holland C.I.E., on the completion of his special duty in Kathiawar returned to Delhi and is shortly taking over charge of the office of Deputy Secretary, Political Department.

The term of office of Sir James Meston has been extended by one month up to February 15th, consequent on the extension of period of leave of Sir Harcourt Butler by a similar period. The last meeting of the local legislative council at which his Honour will preside is expected to be held in the first week of February.

Sir John Marshall, Director-General of Archaeology, will leave Calcutta shortly for a tour in Burma.

The Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock is expected to arrive in Rangoon on Monday next. The Hon. Mr. W. F. Rice will make over the Lieutenant-Governorship of Burma to Sir Reginald Craddock at Government House after the public reception.

CONSTANTINE'S TREACHERY.

CYPHER REVELATIONS.

SPYING FOR THE KAISER.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens, telegraphing in mail week, gave the text of a number of the decoded cypher messages which passed between the Greek Court and Government on the one hand and Berlin on the other before the dethronement of King Constantine:

Aug. 2, 1916.—"Very urgent. To M. Theotokis, Berlin: I learn confidentially from the German Military Attache that the Germans are getting two armies together under Von Mackensen against Roumania. Is this true? Have they decided to take action against Roumania in order to prevent a possible attack?—Signed, Constantine. Do not use the name of the King in sending your messages."

Aug. 4, 1916.—Very urgent. M. Theotokis, Berlin, telegraphed to the Foreign Ministry at Athens: "There is no immediate intention on the part of the Germans to attack Roumania first. The concentration of troops has been made simply to overawe Roumania. On the other hand, Mackensen's army will shortly proceed to take the offensive against the army of the Entente in Macedonia on the pretext of reprisal against that army's action against the Bulgars."

Aug. 5, 1916.—M. Theotokis telegraphed as from Von Jagow, for the King's personal information, that if Roumania allowed the Russian troops to cross her territory or made the least threat against Austria or Bulgaria, then the Germans would attack immediately, but von Jagow still believed that Roumania was friendly.

Nov. 23, 1916.—Queen Sophia sent a very urgent message to Berlin with a request to communicate the contents to the Kaiser. "By a miracle we are unhurt. The Allies bombarded the Palace for three hours with the French Fleet, which opened fire without warning. We took refuge in the cellars. There was lively street fighting today, the revolutionaries firing from the houses on the army and the people, who fought magnificently. It was a great victory against the four Great Powers, whose troops fled before the Greeks, and withdrew, escorted by Greek soldiers. There is great anxiety as to the demands which the Entente will make, but we are prepared for anything. Please tell us when the army of Macedonia will be sufficiently strong to take the offensive definitely."

KAISER'S "DEEP EMOTION."

The Emperor William replied: "I thank you cordially for your telegram, which has caused me deep emotion. I know the danger through which you and Tino have passed. I admire your courage at a difficult time. I also note with pleasure the magnificent attitude of the army and the fleet, and their loyalty to the Royal House. May God deliver you from your horrible position. The Entente has once more shown its hand, and nothing remains for Tino to do but to take open action against these executioners. The intervention of Tino with his forces co-operating against Sarrail's western flank would bring about a decision in Macedonia and the liberation of poor Greece. Tino knows that."

On Dec. 10, 1916 M. Theotokis telegraphs: "Let Von Falkenhausen await at Berlin the decision which will be taken at Athens. In case it is neutrality he will proceed to Pogradetz; in case of rupture with the Entente he will go by aeroplane to Larissa. In any case, it is of the greatest importance to develop as quickly as possible the question of Caravitis' bands and matters relative to it. Pray inform me with all speed what assistance in the way of munitions, money, and provisions you would want. The object of Caravitis should be to cut the railway from Monastir to Salonika and harass Sarrail's rear. One should not lose sight of the fact that even this unofficial action by the bands will powerfully help Greece, when the time for negotiations comes, to put forward large territorial claims which, naturally, can be larger in case action is taken than in case of mere neutrality. Falkenhausen is awaiting instructions upon which he will act immediately."

On Dec. 17, 1916, M. Zalacosta telegraphs to the Legation at Rome: "Please transmit the following, but not by post, to Berne for Theotokis in Berlin. Tell Falkenhausen to go to Podgradetz in order to give the necessary impetus to the question of the bands. Caravitis will be given instructions to go to Falkenhausen and come to an understanding as to the operations. As a beginning 5,000 rifles will be necessary, with 300 rounds each, six machine-guns, eleven mountain battery guns, with their munitions, and 500,000 a month for 5,000 men. All this should be available at Podgradetz, along with provisions, etc.—Yours very sincerely (Z)."

On Dec. 24, 1916, M. Theotokis telegraphs: "Very urgent to Z. at Athens, Perlep Station with initials W.F. or L.R. 700 will leave on Jan. 1 for our disposition station. R.S.P. Every day from six to seven a.m., in order to conceal your messages from Hanb. N initials P.M.Z., Sophia, F.F., and no longer X.M. Constantinople (O) S. Mo do F.F. A.O.S. M.A.FF. Stations called will acknowledge in order to deceive Athens should always be on the qui vive and register. Falkenhausen will be at Prespa on the 29th."

QUEEN SOPHIE "IN DESPAIR."

On Dec. 2, 1916, M. Zalocostas, the Greek Foreign Minister, telegraphed to the Greek Minister at Berne: "Please send the following message to the Minister in Berlin for General von Falkenhausen: 'Owing to the continuance of the blockade there is only bread left for a few days longer, and other foodstuffs are also growing scarce. The idea of war against the Entente is now out of the question. Negotiations are proceeding on the Note. I consider the game lost. If the attack is not made immediately it will be too late.—(Signed) Sophie.'"

Dec. 30, 1916, M. Theotokis telegraphed to "Z", at Athens: "I have seen

(Continued on page 8.)

THE "OUR DAY" RACE MEETING.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

ENORMOUS ATTENDANCE.

LARGE FIELDS.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

The Bombay racing season opened auspiciously yesterday with "The Our Day" meeting which proved a great success. An enormous attendance was present to witness the many interesting events of the day. The stands were packed to their utmost capacity and there was hardly any room to move about in the enclosures. Fortunately the weather was comparatively cool. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon with a large party were present together with practically all the *elite* of Bombay Society. The stands presented a lively appearance with the animated throng who were eager to enjoy a little sport and to make "Our Day" a great success.

Everyone must have felt glad to see the many improvements that have taken place in the enclosures since the last meeting. The first thing which must have struck the visitor, familiar with the old state of things, is the entrance to the first enclosure which has been remarkably altered. A broad way, that leads to the gate has recently been constructed, so that now the confusion that one used to witness when a large number of carriages and motors drew up is a question of the past. A large space for parking carriages and motors has been opened between the Mahalaxmi Railway Station and the Course at the back of the second enclosure. The first enclosure gate has been shifted to where the second enclosure gate on Clerk Road used to be. A large avenue beautifully shaded leads from the gate to the enclosure, on the right of which are two newly-built refreshment rooms and a spacious lawn where plenty of accommodation can be found. On the left is the paddock and lawn. The place totalizator has been extended and more pay windows have been provided. If only ladies were allowed to cash their tickets at the members' pay window everything would be very nice especially now that a ticket for place can be obtained at any part of the totalizator instead of at different windows as before.

Another refreshment room at the back of the second enclosure and opposite to the win totalizator pay windows has been erected. The western part of the grand stand is now protected by a neat shelter that extends over the passage that leads the horses out. The gate of the second enclosure on Clerk Road has been removed to opposite the Mahalaxmi Railway Station. This was necessary, as in order to provide more room for the new refreshment rooms and the lawn, the space that formerly formed part of the second enclosure had to be encroached upon. In the second enclosure substantial improvements have also taken place. A large totalizator has been erected for win betting. The place totalizator is now much larger than it used to be so that now one may not see the terrible crush that gave rise to so many complaints in the past. A fine arrangement has been made with regard to the gates, where a crush is impossible now.

It is yet rather early for the appearance of the annuals which is one of the attractive features of the Bombay Racecourse. But the profusion of fern or foliage compensates for the absence of beautiful and bright flowers that will soon appear. The lawns look fresh and green and make it a real pleasure to stroll about. Only a proper and more suitable place has not been found for the band which is still located in a corner where apparently it plays for the enjoyment of crows and sparrows. Mr. Reynolds, the Acting Secretary, Mr. Lance, his assistant and Mr. W. Paul, the supervisor, who carried out the instructions given him in the most intelligent manner, all three deserve the best thanks of the public for the new comforts they have provided at the Racecourse. Except for the bad smell that emanates from Worli, and the wild aspect of the centre of the course, one could reasonably say that the Bombay racecourse is now almost ideal.

The racing itself was not of a very high order though the fields were large. Many horses have not been got quite ready yet. There were seven events on the card the first of which was the Second Division of the Ramadie Plate which Bill Bailey one of our selections, won easily from Bayonet who was badly left at the start. This was the first disappointment of the public who had installed Bayonet a hot favourite.

Airman provided the sensation of the day when he cantered from start to finish in the Lady Willingdon Plate. Madrina, the favourite, as usual made a very poor show and did not even secure a place. Kit Grey Leg which was our selection ran very gamely and would have troubled Airman if it were a mile race.

The other sensation of the day was when Dhondi who has just emerged from a deep obscurity, won the Second Division of the Maude Plate. A good dividend was returned. Mr. Goculdass has been fortunate in securing a very fast pony who will surely give a good account of himself this season

The "Our Day" Plate was the Fourth race. Lady Muriel, Gladiator, Dorian and Vanity Box were favourites though a good deal of inquiry was made about Cyanite for whom many thought the distance was too short. He however stuck at the girth of the fast Lady Muriel and overtook her in the last few strides in a most convincing manner.

Dartmoor, Impecunious and Justice, the latter two which were our selections, won the three last races of the day.

DETAILS.

THE RAMADIE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs (round course). course).

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's BILL BAILEY, 8-11, Bowley 1
Mr. Aspandiar Ardeshir's BAYONET, 9-0, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. Bennett's OUTFIT, 8-13, Major Sir G. Beaumont 3
Messrs. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza's LEGISLATOR, 8-11, Mujeed 4
Also ran:—Aladdin 9-0, Bhookhri 8-12, Gold Metal 8-12, Shatra 8-10, Britannia 8-7, Kingsway 7-13, Warminster 8-6, Chatham 8-5, Second String 8-4, Canada 8-2 and Rajputana 7-12.
Did not run:—Stealaway.
The race:—From a very bad start in which most of the field was left, Bill Bailey got an advantage by being the first to shoot out, followed by Outfit. At the 3rd furlong Outfit was level with Bill Bailey and soon after assumed the lead. Outfit was first in the straight. But here Bayonet joined Bill Bailey who then challenged Outfit. Bill Bailey went ahead hotly pursued by Bayonet who had displaced Outfit. Bill Bailey lasted to win by 1½ lengths, ½ length, 1 length.
Time:—1 min. 9½ secs.
Totes paid:—1st Enclosure—Win Rs. 45; Places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 36-8.
Totes paid:—2nd Enclosure—Win Rs. 28-8; Places Rs. 9, Rs. 8-8 and Rs 20.
Trainer:—Oomer Khan.

THE LADY WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Beg Mahomed's AIRMAN, 7-0, Purtoosingh 1
Lieut.-Colonel Cairnes and Capt. Sanford's KIT GREY LEG, 7-8, Lynch 2
Mr. S. A. Wahed's SAUNTERER, 8-2, Mujeed 3
Mr. A. Hope's HUNYADI, 9-0, Bullock ... 4
Also ran:—Dunskey 9-12, Somali 9-0, Madrina 8-12, Lupinus 8-3, Second Venture 8-2, R. G. 8-2 and Black Stone (late Black Boy) 6-7.
The race:—From a good start Airman shot ahead and established a long lead followed by Lupinus and Kit Grey Leg. At the bend the field closed on Airman. In the straight he went strong again to win as he liked by 2 lengths, 2½ lengths, 3 lengths
Time:—1 min. 32 4/5 secs.
Totes paid:—1st Enclosure—Win Rs. 141-8; Places Rs. 41, Rs. 27-8 and Rs. 64.
Totes paid:—2nd Enclosure—Win Rs. 50; Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 21-8.
Trainer:—Goolam Ali.

THE MAUDE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.
Mr. M. Goculdas's RESOLD, 6-9, Dhondi 1
Mr. Mahomed Shirazee's CINGALEE, 8-9, Fahad 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s PACIFIC, 8-12, Collis 3
Mr. Hassan Kathoon's TASMANIA, 7-7, Lynch 4
Also ran:—Raven 9-7, Hamid Pasha 9-2, Bailoon 8-12, Hudban 8-11, St. Leger 8-10, Victor 8-10, Devildom 8-10, Ikbal 8-9, Tawakul 8-7, The Ally 8-4, Shapely 8-1, Panama 7-9 and Barjora 7-2.
Did not run:—Salim and Cox
The race:—Hudban was first to get away, followed by Cingalee and Tasmania. Ikbal came in third place at the 3rd furlong, but soon fell in the rear. Resold challenged vigorously. Tasmania was done with and Cingalee went in pursuit of Resold who went strong to win by 1 length. Pacific tried late and was third three lengths behind Cingalee. Tasmania finished fourth 2 lengths behind Pacific.
Time:—1 min. 42 secs.
Totes paid:—1st Enclosure—Win Rs. 235-8; Places Rs. 64-8, Rs. 157 and Rs. 50.
Totes paid:—2nd Enclosure—Win Rs. 127; Places Rs. 35, Rs. 46-8 and Rs. 21.
Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

THE "OUR DAY" PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.
Mr. R. R. S.'s CYANITE, 8-3, Collis 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's LADY MURIEL, 7-0, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. M. Goculdas's GLADIATOR, 7-9, McGowan 3
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's VANITY BOX, 9-3, Bowley 4
Also ran:—Anthracite 9-12, Wavelet's Dupe 7-7, Dolphinton 9-0 and Dorian 8-13.
Did not run:—Black Walnut and All Silk.
The race:—Anthracite led the way followed by Lady Muriel and Vanity Box. At the bend Gladiator closed up and Anthracite gave way. Lady Muriel then gained a slight advantage and appeared first in the straight. She appeared a winner till very near home where Cyanite, from the outside, put in a strong run and just managed to beat Lady Muriel by a neck, ¾ length, 1½ lengths.
Time:—1 min. 17 2/5 secs.
Totes paid:—1st Enclosure—Win Rs. 88; Places Rs. 21-8, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 16-8.
Totes paid:—2nd Enclosure—Win Rs. 40; Places Rs. 12, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 9.
Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE MAUDE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.
Messrs. A. K. Essa and Mubarak's DARTMOOR, 7-7, Mujeed 1
Mr. N. Jehangir's NASSAU, 7-9, Mitchell 2
Mr. Heath's AJAX, 9-7, Bowley 3
Mr. A. Nanjee's FULL HOUSE, 7-12, Zamil 4
Also ran:—Mohsel 9-12, Collector 7-10, Brimo 9-9, Maurice 7-5, Excelsior 9-9, Royal Court 9-9, Longboat 8-13, Tawdry 8-13, Ajmer 8-10, Osprey 8-10, Good Luck 8-1, Morning Light 7-12 and Duhallow 7-6.
Did not run:—Black Ivory and Makbul.
The race:—Mohsel cut the pace for about a couple of furlongs and fell back. Dartmoor then shot out attended by Full House and Ajax. In the straight Dartmoor took a strong lead, Nassau then challenged and displaced Ajax and Full House. Though Nassau covered a lot of ground he could not overtake Dartmoor who lasted to win by ¾ length, 1 length, ¼ length.
Time:—1 min. 42 1/5 secs.
Totes paid:—1st Enclosure—Win Rs. 166; Places Rs. 47-8, Rs. 64-8 and Rs. 85.
Totes paid:—2nd Enclosure—Win Rs. 87-8; Places Rs. 23-8, Rs. 31 and Rs. 28.
Trainer:—Yussuf.

THE LADY CHELMSFORD PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
Mr. Pitt's IMPECUNIOUS, 7-12, Collis ... 1
Mr. J. Murphy's DOLLET, 9-1, Harrison 2
Mr. R. Macalister's PINK FLANNEL, 6-12, Japheth 3
Major Sir G. Beaumont's HOPPNER, 9-3, Owner 4
Also ran:—Servian 9-4, Dyna 9-0, Lady James 8-13, Motor Wrap 8-5, Decorum 8-0 and Discarded 7-7.
Did not run:—Dunskey, Mousme and Cauldron.
The race:—Dollet led the greater part of the journey closely followed by Impecunious and Hoppner. Near home Pink Flannel made up ground, but could not catch the leaders who fought it out and made a tight race. Impecunious won by a head, 1 length, ½ length.
Time:—1 min. 2 secs.
Totes paid:—1st Enclosure—Win Rs. 45-8; Places Rs. 36-8, Rs. 16 and Rs. 22-8.
Totes paid:—2nd Enclosure—Win Rs. 22; Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 8 and Rs 11.
Trainer:—Owner.

THE RAMADIE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs (round course).

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's JUSTICE, 7-4 (cd. 7-7), Lynch 1
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's EQUATOR, 7-6, Ebrahim 2
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's FULL MOON, 7-1, Purtoosingh 3
Also ran:—Young Majub 9-12, Dhaidan 9-2, Ruby Fish 8-9, Natal 7-6, Najdi 7-12, Garland 7-9, Subeh Pasha 7-9, Contest 7-5, The Knut 7-2 and Paradise 7-0.
Did not run:—Charing Cross.
The race:—They were sent away on pretty good terms when Garland and Dhaidan showed in front, for a very brief period. Justice followed by Full Moon then assumed the lead followed by Equator. They entered the straight in the same order. Young Majub put in a late rush and challenged, but could make no impression on the leader who won easily by ¾ length, ¾ length, head.
Time:—1 min. 9 2/5 secs.
Totes paid:—1st Enclosure—Win Rs. 156; Places Rs. 48, Rs. 84-8 and Rs. 75-8.
Totes paid:—2nd Enclosure—Win Rs. 75-8; Places Rs. 21-8, Rs. 35 and Rs. 26-8.
Trainer:—Rashid Dakeel.

CALCUTTA RACES

"OUR DAY" EXTRA MEETING.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

Good field exciting finishes and large attendance were the features of the "Our Day" extra inaugurated by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club in aid of the Red Cross funds. The entrance fee was raised by a couple of rupees and boxes for receiving contribution were placed conspicuously in different parts of the enclosures and paddock. The card was a big one consisting of eight events, the start being made at 12-15 p.m. After the third race there was an hour's recess for lunch which was served on the lawn by Messrs. Peliti, and Kellner in their characteristic style After the fourth race a bugle call from the top of the grand stand intimated the fact that the Viceregal procession had entered the course. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Chelmsford, and Lord Ronaldshay, were lustily cheered all the way down the course and on arrival were received by Sir Allan Arthur, Senior Steward. They were keen spectators of the race named after Lady Chelmsford which was won by the Rocking Horse who had up till then run ingloriously.

Mr. Fawcett's handicapping provided close finishes in five races, in two out of which there were dead-heats for the first place, Messrs. Swan and Hilliard providing part winners in each.

In the Lincolm Cup the Poacher blundered badly at the last hurdle throwing Crowden heavily. The jockey however soon came round but he appeared to be lame.

Except in pony race favourites failed to materialise, but no rank outsiders popped up.

The cover of the race programme the price of which was raised to one rupee each, bore the impress of Red Cross and words for the Red Cross.

Details are as follow:—

THE TOWNSEND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr. R. A. C. Pugh's LILLE, 9-5, F. Templeman 1
Mr. Edward's SIDELIGHT, 7-7, J. R. Flynn 2
Mr. N. Roy's LARIGOT, 8-12, Rose 3
Also Ran:—Bright Bird 8-12, Sidney Carton 7-2 (car, 7-5), Longreach 6-7.
Betting:—Evens Larigot twos Lille fours, Bright Bird, twenties the rest.
The Race:—To a good start Sidelight was the first to show out with Bright Bird second, and Lille and Larigot close up. After going half mile Bright Bird began to lose ground and Lille and Larigot moving up challenged leader. The finish was desperate short head head and neck separating first four.
Time: Lenin 44 2/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Winner Rs. 27. Places Rs. 19 and Rs. 13.

"OUR DAY" PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. Alibo's STEPASIDE, 9-2, Huxley 1
Mr. Bates' MASONIC, 8-9, Heron 2
Mr. Basheer Ali's MAND, 9-2, Thompson ... 3
Also Ran:—Blizon Belle 9-12, Tatler 8-6.
Betting:—5 to 4 on Stepaside threes Masonic, tens Tatler, tens the rest.
The Race:—Masonic streaked out in front of Mand with Blizon Belle next Tatler being last just behind Stepaside, Masonic continued to lead with Mand gradually closing up when Stepaside coming on outside left them standing.
Won by 1¾ length, head between second and third.
Time:—Lenin 30 4/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Winner Rs. 19. Places Rs. 13 and Rs. 14.

THE MAUDE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Avasia's SPEARWOOD, 9-0, Heron ... 1*
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's CARPE DIEM, 8-11, J. R. Flynn 1*
Dead heat*
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's LEBANON 8-13 F. Northmore 2
Also Ran:—Santicola 7-2, (car. 7-3) Regal Sally 9-0, Warden 8-11, Nancy Oneil 8-11, Dont Be Late 8-4, Diana 7-12, Zelia 7-4 (car. 7-6).
Betting:—Evens Warden sixes Regal Sally sevens Spearwood and Nancy Oneil, eight, Carpe Diem, longer prices the rest.
The Race:—From an indifferent start Spearwood streaked out in front. He was followed at respectable distance by Lebanon, Regal Sally and Carpe Diem favourite, Warden never being in picture. Spearwood continued to lead but opposite the stands Carpe Diem came with terrific burst and dead-heated on the post, Lebanon third head off.
Time:—Lenin 15 4/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Winner Rs. 91 and 82. Places Rs. 61, 48 and 67.

THE LINCOLN CUP.—Distance St. Leger Course.
Mr. Curtis Hayward's TREBA, 11-10, Heron 1
Mr. Scaramanga's MERLO, 10-11, Owner ... 2
Capt. Trench's MONSPOLY, 12-4, Seastream 3
Also Ran:—Endeavour 9-7, The Poacher 12-0, Bar One 11-9, Chevalier 11-6, Tarpon 11-5, Review 11-3, Snipe II 10-4, Romantic 10-0.
Betting:—5 to 4 on Monspoly, sixes Treba, tens to twenties the rest.
The Race:—The start was capital. Review, Treba and Snipe showing way to Monspoly, Poacher and Endeavour. There was no chance till the mile post was reached when Treba went to the front and was followed by Review, Merlo and Monspoly, others being out of it. From Zeerut opening Treba seemed to tire but the lead he had obtained served him in good stead and he managed to win by 3 lengths, 2½ lengths between second and third.
Time:—3 min. 34 secs.
Totes Paid:—Winner Rs. 71. Places Rs. 19, 26 and 17.

THE BAGDAD PLATE.—Distance 1 mile furlongs.
Mr. Dee's LITTLE STAR, 8-5, Rose 1
Mr. Louvet's STAGE FRIGHT, 9-1, Pratt 2
Mr. Ever's MIDSAND, 9-10, Heron 3
Also Ran:—Louise Duval 8-10, Lady Betty 8-0 (car. 8-1), Scottch Platid 7-2 (car. 7-6), Signalman 6-10, Exchange 6-7 (car. 6-13).
Betting:—Twos Stage Fright, 5 to 2 Midsand, fours Louise Duval, fives Little Star, sixes Lady Betty, longer prices the rest.
The Race:—Exchange led on sufferance from Midsand and Stage Fright, Louise Duval being last. Midsand was steadied and dropped right back. From the distance Stage Fright assumed command with Little Star, second fast creeping up then Midsand. After great finish Little Star just managed to put his nose in front, winning by short head, 3½ lengths, between other two placed horses.
Time:—2 min. 26 secs.
Totes Paid:—Winner Rs. 116. Places Rs. 24, 18 and 16.

LADY CHELMSFORD CUP. Distance—1½ miles.
Mr. Coningham's THE ROCKING HORSE, 8-9, Ruiz 1
Mr. Garda's OUR DAY, 8-12, J. Flynn 2
Mr. Goculdas' FORFEIT LASS, 8-12, Huxley 3
Also Ran:—Spearproof 8-5, Footman 8-12
Betting:—5 to 4 on Footman, 5 to 2 Forfeit Lass, fives Our Day, sevens The Rocking Horse, twenties Spearproof.
The Race:—Footman and The Rocking Horse led locked together from Forfeit Lass and Gravelotte. Footman had enough three furlongs from home and the grey won in canter by 1½ lengths. Our Day coming up fast finished second 1½ length ahead of third.
Time:—2mins. 36 4-5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Winner Rs. 87. Places Rs. 39 and Rs. 35.

THE MANDE PLATE. (Division I.) Distance—6 furlongs.
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's HATTON. 8-9, Templeman 1*
Mr. Dowson's GRACEFIELD, 7-13, Barrett 1*
*Dead heat.
Mr. Thadeus' SOSPELLO, 9-1, Ruiz 3
Also Ran:—Short Skirt 8-0, Bodenham 9-7, Highfield Lady 8-8, Miss Drake 8-7, Nareh 8-4.
Betting:—Twos Highfield Lady, threes Short Skirt, fours Hapton, eights and more the rest.
The Race:—Sospello, Gracefield on Nareh was the order at the start but last named soon made room for Short Skirt on Hapton Riding very finish on Latter Templeman just just lifted him to dead heat with Gracefield on post Sospello finishing only a head off.
Time:—1 min. 15 4-5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Winners Rs. 22 and Rs. 42. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 22 and Rs. 43.

LADY RONALDSHAY PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.
Mr. Ainsworth's CARPENTIA, 9-2, Rose ... 1
Mr. Lauder's STAR OF INDIA, 7-8, Thompson 2
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's ST. VAGRANT, 8-9, Templeman 3
Also Ran:—Fire Finch 8-13, Boss Lee 9-0, Gipsy's Advice 8-7, Leven Bridge 8-4, Mary 2, Eagles Nest 7-9, Verres 7-7.
Betting:—Evens Fire Finch, threes Carpentia, fives St. Vagrant, tens and more the rest.
The Race:—St. Vagrant as usual was quickest out of gate, he could not streak out in front, Mary being his attendant, the couple being followed by Carpentia the favourite being in the ruck. From Zeerut opening, Carpentia began to move up and sailed in easy winner by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.
Time:—1min. 14 4/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Winner Rs. 52. Places Rs. 26, 24 and 24.

SALE OF WELL-KNOWN RACERS.

Mr. Love's English racers Kitty O'Hara and Verres have changed hands, Mr. Louvet being their new owner.

HOCKEY IN POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 11.

The war has again had the effect of restricting entries for the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament to merely local teams; still it is an evidence of the number of eligible men in this station that a baker's dozen of teams should have been able to enter, whereof only twelve (The modern baker's dozen) were finally drawn in the ties. The first round on Monday saw the Deccan British War Hospital and "D" Company of the I. D. F. after a very good match end up level with two goals each, while on the adjacent ground the Military Accounts literally wiped out the Signal Service Depot to the tune of nine goals to nil.

On Tuesday the Pay Cutters took on the 3rd Sappers and Miners whom they defeated by six goals to one. This match was rather a tame affair from a spectacular point of view, but on the other hand the I. D. F. once again succeeded in creating an interest in themselves on the neighbouring ground where their "A" Company after some excellent play succeeded in putting "Finis" to the account of the Royal Artillery by two goals to love.

CONSTANTINE TREACHERY.

(Continued from Page 7.)

Zimmermann, and I insisted that the attack should begin as soon as possible. I told him that we were anxious to know for certain whether this attack was going to take place. He replied that he was personally in favour of an offensive, but that everything depended upon Hindenburg, to whom he had referred the matter. If there is any delay in the reply I think that we ought to act according to our interests, without any other consideration, seeing that we have already made sacrifices enough, and we cannot bring the dynasty and the country to ruin to please anyone here."

Jan. 13, 1917.—M. Zalocostas telegraphed to the Greek Minister at Berne: "Please send the following message on to our Minister at Berlin, and ask him to let us know whether Von Falkenhausen received two messages from us. R.S.P., Perlep. The King was very well pleased with your despatches 202 and 203, and tells me that you have always had a clear view of the situation. As to leave, he agrees in principle with the idea, but is afraid above all that the difficulties of the journey will not permit of your return. My advice to you is to stay there for the present. (S.) For General von Falkenhausen, Zimmermann was personally in favour of an offensive, but was not in agreement with Hindenburg as to the moment for action. If Hindenburg's reply had been more favourable and explicit, the Crown Council would have decided in favour of an attack. I am in despair. It is too stupid. Mistakes have been made. As to the Entente control, there is nothing definite settled yet. But I don't believe that it will extend to this telegraph service.

(Signed) SOPHIE."

"THE INFAMOUS PIGS."

Jan. 10, 1917.—M. Zalocostas telegraphed to the Greek Minister in Berne: "I beg you to retransmit the following telegram to the Greek Minister in Berlin. For his Majesty the Emperor, from her Majesty Queen Sophie: 'I thank you for your telegram, but we are without sufficient food for the duration of such an undertaking, and the shortage of ammunition and many other things compel us, unfortunately, to abstain from such offensive action. You can realise my position. How I suffer. Thank you warmly for your very welcome words. May the infamous pigs receive the punishment they deserve. I embrace you heartily. Your exiled and unhappy sister, who hopes for better times.—(Signed) Sophie."

SUGGESTED ATTACK ON SARRAIL.

Jan. 10, 1917.—M. Zalocostas telegraphed to the Greek Minister in Berne: Please retransmit to our Minister in Berlin the following despatch from her Majesty the Queen to his Majesty the Emperor, and also inform M. and G. of its contents.

"'I am grateful and happy for having at any rate spoken to-day on the telephone to Von Falkenhausen at Larissa as well as to have received direct news of you. I was afraid the ultimatum would have to be accepted. We were obliged to accept it, although we desired to enter the war on the side of Germany, on account of the political advantages, in order to rid ourselves of our bitter enemies and to respond to the sympathy already shown by the Greek people for the cause of Germany, but we lacked provisions and sufficient munitions for the duration of the campaign. In particular we lacked heavy artillery, necessary to force the fortified positions prepared by the enemy in the passes to the north of Thessaly. Finally, the immediate menace to the capital and to our only means of communication by the British forces reported to be at Malta for the expedition against Greece obliged us to our great regret to abandon this project. I hope you will not lose sight of the fact that, for our plans, Greece on account of her geographical position could be joined up by railway in order to afford useful and valuable help to our beloved country. You may be certain we shall continue our work among the people in favour of Germany against our enemies. I am proud that the sufferings and indescribable anguish which we have suffered and shall continue to suffer in order to maintain neutrality have been of real service. I kiss you.—(Signed) Sophie."

For M. Theotokis: "It is important that you both work in the manner indicated in this telegram with Zimmermann for our relations during and after the war.—(Signed) Sophie."

Jan. 5, 1917.—M. Theotokis telegraphing to F.F.F.: "I inform you that the Entente Powers, in spite of our acceptance of the ultimatum, the whole time count on the surrender of our artillery and war material. As the German General Staff attaches great importance to the non-execution of this demand, I wish to know whether Greece would be prepared to destroy her artillery and material. Should the answer be in the affirmative the Imperial Government undertakes to compensate us. The General Staff in the event of our acceptance of the proposition, begs us to forward, through your Majesty, a detailed inventory of artillery and other material to be destroyed and consequently to be replaced. It is indispensable that the King should send a short reply regarding the despatch and an army corps. Do your utmost to see that this telegram arrives as soon as possible.—Theotokis."

Dec. 26, 1916.—M. Zalocostas to the Minister at Berne, for transmission to the Greek Minister at Berlin: "I beg you to transmit the following telegram, translating it into German, to his Majesty the Emperor, and to inform Ms and F.: 'The Allies are still supporting and inciting the insurgents to seize those parts of the kingdom which, because of their proximity to the sea, we are unable to defend. By means of a very strict blockade they have occupied the Cyclades by force, and are endeavouring to incite the people against us. The plan which you recommend would be perhaps possible if General Sarrail, attacked by you, was forced to retreat, in which case his left wing would penetrate the districts occupied by us. At present the distance is too great. The line of our communications would be too exposed, and our means, as regards provisions and munitions, would be insufficient for a prolonged struggle. If possible, a decisive and prompt attack on your part would afford an opportunity for intervention, and would deliver us from a horrible situation.—(Signed) Sophie."

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" "OUR DAY" SKILL COMPETITION.

PRIZE DIVIDED BETWEEN THREE COMPETITORS.

The result of the "Bombay Chronicle" "Our Day" Cricket Skill Competition as adjudicated by the Committee of Judges, consisting of two members of the staff and three scrutineers, Messrs. S. G. Velinkar, K. M. Talyarkhan and M. K. Azad, is as follows:—

The final match having ended in a draw in favour of the Parsis, the prize will be divided equally between:—

DHUNJISHAW SORABJEE DALAL,
C/o Sun Life of Canada,
Canada Building.

Forecast: Drawn in favour of Parsis by 85 runs.

E. M. NICHOLL,
Shroff Building,
Byculla.

Forecast: Parsis: Drawn in their favour by about 20 runs.

A. M. BOBBINMAKER,
683, Tarbut Street,
Poona.

Forecast: Match will be a draw in favour of the Parsis.

The proceeds of the competition amounting to Rs. 475 will be handed to the "Our Day" Fund.

"OUR DAY" CELEBRATIONS.

AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

"Our Day" is being celebrated in Allahabad by a grand military tournament and athletic sports, special bioscope shows, ball and various concerts during the week. All shops and public places are closed and the town wears a holiday appearance.

IN BARODA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Dec. 12.

Despite wide-spread plague "Our Day" is being enthusiastically celebrated throughout the Baroda State and its capital. A fete in the the public park with numerous free and paying entertainments has been arranged. There are wrestlings, stick plays, ring games, Tanjore dances, Tommy Dod tables, cinematographs, parrot sports, elephant, motor and carriage rides, comic dramas etc. The Resident Colonel Macdonald and his assistant Mr. Fitze, Dewan Mr. Manubhai and high officers and gentry are taking a leading part in all arrangements to make "Our Day" a complete success. There will be a ladies' concert and tableau vivants on the 14th and elephant fights and other thrilling sports in the arena on the 16th instant.

AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 12.

"Our Day" celebrations began this morning with a public meeting presided over by the Hon. Mr. Seddon and attended by Sir Claude Hill and a number of leading European and Indian ladies and gentlemen. In his introductory remarks Mr. Seddon explained the importance of the occasion and appealed for support of the "Our Day" Fund.

Sir Claude Hill, who followed also spoke in the same strain.

Mr. Apte in his Marathi speech "On our duties towards the Empire," requested the Poona public to subscribe liberally to the Fund and make their contribution worthy of the great name of the city to which they were proud to belong.

The Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer having thanked Mr. Seddon and Sir Claude Hill, the meeting terminated. Mr. Seddon then opened the fancy bazar, organised on the occasion.

AT JAMKHANDI.

(From a Correspondent.)

JAMKHANDI, Dec. 12.

A crowded "Our Day" meeting representing all communities was held at Jamkhandi. Sir Bhausaheb, Chief of Jamkhandi presided. The meeting was addressed by speakers representing all communities. A resolution to raise a fund and to present a motor car to the Ambulance Corps was adopted. The State has promised to add a round sum in cash as its contribution.

AT AKALKOT.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKALKOT, Dec. 12.

"Our Day" was celebrated at Akalkot by holding a Durbar attended by persons of all classes, castes and creeds at the palace. The boys of the Central School made several recitations relieved by singing. Infants below seven made a geometrical drill to the accompaniment of a song. The boys in the local High School gave a dramatic performance. At noon athletic sports were played on the cricket ground. The proceeds will be sent to the Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance.

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PRESS OPINION.

"New India":—"The book contains a good collection of sublime thoughts, wise maxims idiomatic phrases, pithy anecdotes and choice thoughts in felicious language. We have no doubt the book will be largely patronized by the public in general." Similar reviews have appeared in all the papers. Highly spoken of by principals of colleges and public speakers.

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INDIAN BANKING ENTERPRISE.

CONSPIRACY FOR SUPPRESSION.

LALA HARIKISHEN LAL'S ALLEGATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

The members of the Industrial Commission visited this morning the North Western Railway workshop, the Railway Technical School, and the Technical School, and inspected these institutions.

The Commission resumed sitting this afternoon, Sir R. N. Mukerjee presiding. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya had arrived.

Mr. Ganda Singh Uberoi of Messrs. Uberoi of Sialkot was the first witness examined. He said he was interested in the athletic trade only. He found boys who had been to school, pick up mechanical knowledge much quicker than those who are not educated. He had to import English experts in various departments to teach his men and to help them to become more efficient, and the experiment proved effectual and successful. He had trained some hundreds of boys for the athletic trade, but as bound apprentices. He found Indian boys were generally very quick to learn any industry, provided they were taught on correct lines. He thought industrial and technical schools should be placed under a new department of industries. The department should be assisted by the department of education, but the management must remain in the hands of the industrial department. He had never heard, he said, of the department of industries. He thought there was much more room for developing this trade. Industrial schools were badly wanted. He did not want an Imperial Department to control provincial industries. He wanted the men on the spot to manage their own affairs.

To Sir R. N. Mukerjee, he said the Forest department do not take the slightest interest in their industries. Their attitude was not at all good and fair. They do not take any interest except for their own department.

In reply to Sir Fazulbhoy, witness said he was making things as good as any other in the world. He sells his things in some cases cheaper than foreign goods. Is the Punjab doing anything substantial to help local industries?

LALA HARIKISHEN LAL.

Before the Industrial Commission on Tuesday Lala Harikishanlal said that in his opinion Government aid should not be refused to any new enterprise simply because it would compete with an established internal trade. In each province an industrial exhibition should be held every five years to mark the progress made in provincial industries in the interval and Government should not hold but aid the idea of local periodical exhibitions and aid and and co-operate liberally to enable exhibitions to be held.

In reply to Sir Francis Stewart witness said he was engaged in mercantile enterprises for a considerably long time He was connected with ginning, spinning and weaving flour mills, glass making, and workshops. His connection with banks was in the capacity of a director or managing director.

EFFORT TO DESTROY INDIAN BANKING ENTERPRISE.

He said conspiracies were set up on the part of officials and non-officials with a determined effort to destroy banking enterprises. They did not want Indian Banking to flourish. Efforts were made to render banking a monopoly of a certain section of the community.

In reply to a further question witness said there was much surplus income over expenditure which could be used for industrial purposes.

To Sir Fazulbhoy witness said the management of Indian Banks was ideally good. It was much better than many European Banks.

In reply to a further question witness said he was the managing Director of the People's Bank up to three months before the failure of that bank. All Branches were paying. He was not liked by some of the directors of the bank. They were carrying tales to Government. These were the reasons why he left the bank before its failure. There was no co-operation among Indian banks. He said when the bank failed Government did nothing to help. On the other hand they put obstacles. The reason was the want of sympathy. The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies was in the hands of Anglo-Indian banks.

ANGLO-INDIAN BANKS IN THE CONSPIRACY.

To Mr. Maynard witness said Anglo-Indian companies were in the conspiracies against Indian banks. He admitted the Punjab National Bank has survived bank failures and that it has lately established some friendly relations. Anglo-Indian banks did talk against Indian banks. It was his impression that racial passion existed even in official circles. For a long time he did find definite hostility on the part of officers in his particular case as well as against banking.

President: You are realising that you are bringing grave charges?

Witness: Yes, I am.

President: You are a lawyer, are you not?

Witness: Yes, I am.

Continuing witness said Anglo-Indian banks were hostile to him in particular. He began to feel the hostility in 1912. He did not know whether it existed before, but it was not pronounced. He did not admit that Anglo-Indian motives were purely actuated by business principles. Government officers he said, were in the hands of Anglo-Indian banks. He had information of this at the time. Correspondence was going on between officers and Anglo-Indians on the question of Indian banking.

To Pandit Malaviya witness said the Peoples Bank was started in 1901. It had 70 branches and helped half a dozen industrial concerns. There was no commercial crisis, when the bank failed.

ANGLO-INDIAN JUBILATION AT PEOPLES' BANK FAILURE.

In repiy to further question, witness said he knew there were rejoicings in Anglo-Indian quarters and in the Anglo-Indian press, outside Lahore when the Peoples Bank failed. Dinners were given on the day of the failure. There were jubilations outside the Punjab also.

On further examination by Pundit Malaviya witness said some of the banks must be revived with a little assistance from Government. If assistance was coming forth his own bank might also be revived.

To Sir R. N. Mukerjee, witness said "by little" he meant cash help from Government.

The Commission rose very late in the evening.

"PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION IN THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am not sure about the prospects of Proportional Representation, being introduced in the coming Indian constitutional reforms, as the question is more in the hands of Government authorities than the people themselves, but I think, a stage has arisen in Congress activities, when proportional representation might be profitably introduced in Congress elections, Indifference in Congress matters is yielding place to keen interest. I might even say competition; and I think it will be wise practical and beneficial in the long run, if at the very outset of this new enthusiasm, we resort to a method of election, which without actually coming in the way of party organization, minimises its evils, protects all the minorities and especially safeguards the freedom, interests and dignity, of independent workers in the cause of the motherland, who find it most difficult and intolerable to sacrifice their conscience and honest opinions **in favour of party politics.**

To come to the practical side of the question the old moderate party finds itself at present in a minority in the Congress organizations, almost all over India, and unless proper room for representation is made for this party in the Congress, it will find it very difficult to continue its adherence to the Congress. I have no desire to critize the plan and efforts of Babu Prithwis Chandra Ray, to organize the moderates into a definite party, in fact I see no reason to condemn his efforts unless he means to separate the moderates from the Congress altogether. While adhering to the Congress every one ought to be free to form a party on any common principles. My point is however, that if the method of proportional representation is accepted for congress elections the legitimate grievance of the moderate party will be removed, and much unnecessary heartburning avoided.

Besides retaining the moderates the method if adopted will induce, many communities, who have hitherto remained indifferent, to join the congress. The Congress is gaining in power every year, and only if proper room is made for minority representations, intelligent persons from all communities will not fail to take due advantage of it. The real centre of power in the Congress is the subjects committee, of which the All-India, Congress committee men, are ex-officio members, and the electoral basis for both are the provinces. Unless and until therefore a community or a political party is in a majority in some province or other, it has no sure way to get into the subjects committee. Resort to proportional representation will make matters far easier. In provinces like Bombay, Madras, the United Provinces Behar, etc., who have fifteen seats in the All-India committee, as well as fifteen other representatives to be elected, by the delegates of the year, for the subjects committee, any community or party having a following of only 1-15 of the members of the provincial committee or the delegates present for the year will get at least one place in Congress deliberations. And that is sufficient for minorities, as it gives a right to be heard. And thus non-brahmins or Native Christians as communities or independent men as political parties, will get themselves represented in the Congress very easily, whenever they choose to do so. I hope all will accept the desirability of thus securing for the Congress, as representative a character as possible.

The essential condition for proportional representation is large member-constituencies, and the Congress constitution satisfies this condition to the full, not only with regard to the election of the All-India Congress committee or the subjects committee from the provinces, but also as regards elections to the provincial committees from the District committees. The only difficulty is with regard to by-elections, but it is easily solved if the list of voters is preserved, and the same voters who elected the former representatives are called upon to fill up the vacancy.

Lastly I wish to bring to the notice of all that as the present Congress rules, do not lay down any definite method of election and leave it to the choice of the electorates, no amendment of the constitution or the rules is necessary for the purposes and any province or even district, which is convinced of the necessity, utility and the impartiality of this method, can introduce it at once.

In the end I must explain one point. I do not mean that there must be proportional representation in the case of secretaries of the Congress, Provincial committees or the district committees. They as executives must be of one mind and may belong to the majority party alone.

I hope that Bombay will adopt this method and show the way to other provinces.—Yours, etc.,

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WITH A FOREWORD BY
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu

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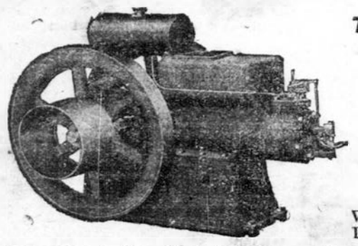

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut J S D Clarke, Argylls.
Second-Lieut Ed M Evans, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut R Harrison, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut J G Hutchinson, Field Artillery.
Lieut C G Phillips, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut J T Richard, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut L D Robertson, Scottish Borderers.
Capt J M Watson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut W H Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Wood, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut J F Woodall, Machine Gun Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut S H Attheld, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut S E Brodie, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut-Colonel B S Grissell, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut W G A Josephs, Northamptons.
Lieut A D Law, Argylls.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Lieut H G K Cotterill, Field Artillery.
Lieut G W Devenish, Field Artillery.
Lieut F New, Borders.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut J C Babbage, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J A Barrett, Essex.
Second-Lieut M O Baumann, Flying Corps.
Lieut A A Carter, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut H C Duxbury, Flying Corps.
Lieut B Evans, Flying Corps.
Lieut C V Gaulter, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J V A Gleed, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C H Halse, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J Hemsted, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S B Johnston, East Kents.
Second-Lieut S J Leete, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut R H Lownds, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F W Sheppard, Sussex.
Second-Lieut E T Sykes, Wellingtons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major C Bartlett, Sussex.
Major E A Rothschild, Yeomanry.
Major C H Green, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut D A Jacob, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut J W D Nesham, Flying Corps.
Capt C L Priestley, Gloucesters.
Capt J R Sandry, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut W R Turner, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H J C Wade, Machine Gun Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J A Christie, West Surreys.
Lieut A R Deane, Sussex.
Lieut E O C Goodall, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E L Morgan, Field Artillery.

DIED.

Major E D Anderson, North Staffs.
Lieut-Colonel F U Carr, Veterinary Corps.

WOUNDED.

Capt J F W Allen, East Kents.
Capt J S Allen, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut R N M Bailey, Yeomanry.
Lieut A D Bain, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut L A Blackett, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut P W Bowles, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Bradshaw, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt B R Brewin, Wellingtons.
Lieut E V Brown, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut G E Cardwell, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut F F Charlton, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J E Coates, Garrison Artillery.
Capt R G Cochrane, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R A Cooke, Cheshires.
Capt N R Crockatt, Royal Scots.
Capt W A Cunningham, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F H Davison, Gordons.
Second-Lieut A F Dawson, Yeomanry.
Lieut E T Deacon, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut G H Dickie, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut J T R Edwards, South Wales Borderers.
Capt A Fairgrieve, Scottish Borderers.
Rev J Ferguson, Chaplain.
Capt H S Finch, Lancasters.
Capt J E C Flitch, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut N P A Frost, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut L E Gawthorne, Flying Corps.
Major C Gibb, Scottish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W G Giles, South Wales Borderers.
Capt A L Godwin, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut V T Gough, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut R Graham, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut H Gray, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C L W Haffenden, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E C Hall, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut A W Harvie, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut A S G Hawkins, Berkshires.
Major L C Hill, Field Artillery.
Lieut E G Hillman, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut J St J Hindmarsh, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H M Hodges, Londons.
Second-Lieut E S Hopkins, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Hughes, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W H Jackson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut T S Jenkins, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R H Johnson, Flying Corps.
Capt R N Jones, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut N T Kennard, Sussex.
Capt Hon W P Lindsay, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A T Lutley, Devons.
Major C G Lyon, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut J B C McVie, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut J Masion, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut A E Masters, Sussex.
Capt C K Merewether, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut S G Molyneux, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut A W Montgomery, Hampshires.
Lieut V C Montgomery, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H H Morrell, Yorkshires.
Capt W P Murray, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C W Nott, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut J C Peskett, Sussex.
Capt H J Petty, Flying Corps.
Capt C F L Piggott, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut D H Revels, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel A W Rickman, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut G H Roberts, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut W G Robertson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H C Scott, Sussex.
Second-Lieut H L Seligsohn, Londons.
Lieut G D Sempill, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut E E Shelley, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut S W Simmonds, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J N C Sloot, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut R S Smith, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut H Speight, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut W A Thomas, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut H W Tye, Field Artillery.
Lieut J W Webster, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut V White, Devons.
Second-Lieut H C Whitehouse, Warwicks.
Lieut-Colonel H V C Wilkins, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J Y Wilkinson, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut H G Williams, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut A G Wilson, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G H Wood, York and Lancs.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut H S Davies, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut D C Mason, South Wales Borderers.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut G P Cranmer, Yorks Light Infantry.

WOUNDED PRISONER.

Second-Lieut E A Newton, Egyptian Camel Corps.

PREVIOUSLY PRISONERS NOW WOUNDED PRISONERS.

Capt R T Leighton, Yeomanry.
Capt H M Rushworth, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Lieut A S C Barnard, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut E L Fosse, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J E Gopsill, Warwicks.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

Lieut H G Tate, South Staffs, should read Capt.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut P Barlow, Liverpools.
Lieut L Cull, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut F J Pritchard, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut J V Wilson, Royal Scots.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut J Pearson, Lancs Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain A McD Gordon, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D McD Imrie, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut A Ofield, Engineers.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut R Angles, York and Lancs.
Captain H W Mann, Camerons.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Second-Lieut G M E Girard, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut H T Johnson, East Surreys.

DIED.

Second-Lieut H Procter, Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut R H H Beckingham, Field Artillery.
Captain W J P Beveridge, Gordons.
Lieut S W Bodenham, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut E Briwer, Flying Corps
Second-Lieut C V Coster, Machinegun Corps
Second-Lieut B W Cummings, Dorsets.
Lieut F J Davis, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut W C De Gale, Field Artillery.
Captain V W Dickinson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J T B Elliott, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P S Ellis, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J E Featherstone, West Yorks
Second-Lieut W W Friskin, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E F A Goodwin, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut W Graham, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut F Greenfield, Wiltshires.
Captain S H Harris, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H D Harvey, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C N Hayward, Field Artillery
Second-Lieut W C Hazard, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut O G P Jack, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut G F Jones, Shropshires.
Lieut R A L Knowles, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut W J Lamble, Devons.
Second-Lieut J A Lang, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut G B Legge, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H J Lord, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut W C Molland, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut A J Paton, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut N Fleming, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut C V Powell, Garrison Artillery
Lieut H N Sellers, Engineers.
Captain J Sheepshanks, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C R J Shepherd, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut W R Spurrell, Field Artillery
Second-Liuet F S Sweet, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G Syme, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut J Thompson, Londons.
Lieut W W Turnbull, Service Corps.
Lieut J A Ward, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H J Wheeler, Field Artillery.
Lieut W Whyte, Black Watch.
Major D A Willoughby-Osborne, Field Artillery.
Captain H F Woods, Medicals.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut S C East, Hon. Artillery Co.
Second-Lieut H T Styles, Manchesters.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut O Day, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut N E L Fitt, Irish Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY PRISONER NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Second-Lieut J G Gibson, Camerons.

PREVIOUSLY PRISONER NOW WOUNDED PRISONER.

Lieut P J Casey, Flying Corps.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Acting Commander Leopold A Bernays, R. N.
Flight-Lieut Edmund Devereux, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Acting Flight-Commander Philip A Johnston, R. N.

DIED OF INJURIES.

Probationary Flight-Officer Ian H Blake, R. N.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Probationary Flight-Officer Albert C Davis, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Geoffrey Andrews, R. N. R. N.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 12.

Conditions are slightly unsettled along the North-West Frontier, but up to the present no precipitation is reported. The monsoon has given local rain in the extreme south of the peninsula.

The chief amounts are one and a half inch at Cochin, one at Madura.

Forecast: A few falls of rain in the south of the peninsula.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 11th Dec. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.832 Inch.
Temperature of Air	76.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.6 "
Dew Point	66.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.722 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.1 "
Minimum do.	67.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE.NW.NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	129 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	12	m 9	12	25	9	12	m 3	40	20	8
		10	32a	28	0		3	36a	16	1
Thur.	13	m 10	0	28	2	13	m 4	26	20	2
		11	11a	28	10		4	15a	15	4
Fri.	14	m 10	46	26	7	14	m 5	10	19	8
		11	50a	19	6		4	54a	14	10
Sat.	15	m 11	31	16	11	15	m 5	53	19	3
							5	33a	14	8
Sun.	16	m 0	29	29	11	16	m 6	35	18	10
		0	16a	27	1		6	13a	14	9
Mon.	17	m 1	9	29	11	17	m 7	17	18	7
		1	3a	27	0		6	54a	15	3
Tues.	18	m 1	50	29	8	18	m 8	1	18	5
		1	53a	26	9		7	39a	16	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Dec.		Sunrise.	Sunset
"	12 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 2m.	" 6h. 3m.
"	13 (Thursday)	" 7h. 2m.	" 6h. 3m.
"	14 (Friday)	" 7h. 3m.	" 6h. 3m.
"	15 (Saturday)	" 7h. 4m.	" 6h. 4m.
"	16 (Sunday)	" 7h. 5m.	" 6h. 4m.
"	17 (Monday)	" 7h. 5m.	" 6h. 5m.
"	18 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 6m.	" 6h. 5m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	6	7	43.8 p.m.
New Moon	14	2	47.3 p.m.
First Quarter	21	11	37 3 a.m.
Full Moon	28	3	21.3 p.m.

Relieves immediately without injection

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits

ALL SORTS of KYDNEY and URINARY COMPLAINTS

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Pyrke's Apollo Hotel
AND
Pyrke's Restaurant

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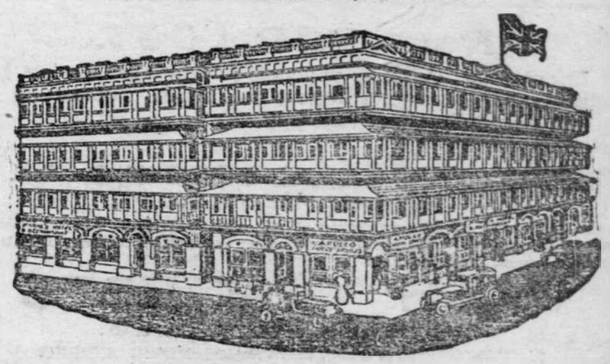

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T. YOULL,
General Manager.

BEST COORG COFFEE
POPULAR
BISON HEAD BRAND
Try Once.

Grown in Coorg, Cured and sized by Machinery under expert supervision; has stood the test of time and secured the highest awards at all the leading Exhibitions.

Few equalled, but none surpassed in excellence and aroma, and the Plantation Coffee advertised by others is not to be compared with ours.

DELIVERED FREE AT YOUR DOOR BY POST PER V.P.P. PACKED IN 7 lb. Drill Bags

Parchment	Finest Peaberry ..	Rs. 4-12 per 7 lb. bag.
"	No. 1	Rs. 4-3 "
"	No. 2	Rs. 3-15 "
	Fine Peaberry Cooffee	Rs. 4-7 Per 7 lb. bag.
	No. 1 Coffee..	Rs. 3-12 "
	No. 2 Coffee..	Rs. 3-6 "

Liberal Terms to the Wholesale Trade for Five Tons and over.

Also FRESH ROASTED AND GROUND COFFEE Post free per V. P. P.

	Pink Lable.	Red Label.	Green Label.
6 One lb. Tins	Rs. 7 -4-0	Rs. 5-12-0	Rs. 5- 6-0.
4 " "	Rs. 4-14-0	Rs. 4- 0-0	Rs. 2-12-0.

Pink Label undoubtedly the best, but all guaranteed absolutely pure, and free from admixture of any kind.

Liberal Discount to the Trade.

Stocks and prices liable to fluctuation.

Satisfaction guaranteed; buy from us direct and be sure you get BISON HEAD BRAND COFFEE and thus full value for your money and save all intermediate profits.

Our Roasted Coffee has been much appreciated by the Troops in Mesopotamia. One case containing 4 Doz. one lb. Tins Pink Label delivered free at Bombay Railway Station for Rs. 45.

Small samples sent post unpaid on application.

Kindly mention this paper when ordering.

Apply:—
The MANAGER,
THE HUNSUR WORKS,
HUNSUR.—(Mysore Province)

WHITE GLAZED TILES

Minton China make 6" by 6". Fair quantity want to dispose of at Party's risk

SAJAN & Co.

TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

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